صلة عنه بالأصل

INTERNATIONAL

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WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS, ... Tomorrow: rain ... Yesterday's temp. 21-14 ... Temp. 22-13 ... Yesterday's ... CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: ... NEW YORK: Rain ... Yesterday's temp. 28-21

...ONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria ... 12 S | Lebanon ... 6.75
Belgium ... 50 B.Fr | Luxembourg ... 50 L.Fr
Denmark ... 3.50 D.Kr | Morocco ... 1.00 Dr.
Iran ... 16 R | Netherlands ... 1.50 Fior.
Finland ... 2.50 F.M | Nigeria ... 45 K.
France ... 2.50 F | Norway ... 2 N.Kr.
Germany ... 1.50 D.M | Portugal ... 12 Esc.
Great Britain ... 15 P | Spain ... 50 Ptas.
Greece ... 12 Drs. | Sweden ... 2.50 S.Kr.
India ... Rs. 5 | Switzerland ... 1.70 S.Fr.
Iran ... 25 Rials | Turkey ... T.25
Italy ... 200 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur.) 50 c
Israel ... 1.25-3.00 | Yugoslavia ... 9 D



Associated Press

Hawaii's Mauna Loa Erupting

HILO, Hawaii, July 7 (AP).—Mauna Loa Volcano has erupted for the first time in 25 years, producing a glow which could be seen throughout the island of Hawaii, officials reported.

Officials said there was no immediate threat to any populated area on the 4,000-square-mile island, the largest in the Hawaii chain.

On Friday, there was a moderately strong earthquake north Kilauea, a separate volcanic system on the eastern ...pe of Mauna Loa but there was no indication of any activity ...re. Kilauea last erupted in December of last year.

Red Party 'Alerted' on Coup Peril In Lisbon

By Henry Ginger

LISBON, July 7 (NYT).—The Communist party revealed today that it had alerted its militants Friday and had "strong reasons" to continue vigilance against reactionary efforts "to paralyze the revolution."

The Communist alert was called amid reports of an "offensive" against Premier Vasco dos Santos Goncalves by a part of the armed forces. Gen. Goncalves is considered friendly to the Communists who in turn have given him their full support.

Rumors of a possible coup in which the Premier would be the principal victim were so strong that President Francisco da Costa Gomes went on radio and television Friday night to denounce a campaign that he charged was aimed at dividing the armed forces and at spreading anxiety in the country. But despite the President's assertion that the armed forces were cohesive, the reports of divisions persisted.

There was apparent dissatisfaction with the government's lack of authority in dealing with political agitation and economic crisis. Symptomatic was a decision by a large majority of employees of the state-run airline, TAP, to start strike action today despite denunciations by the Communists that it was a counter-revolutionary move.

On Friday, Communist militants gathered in factories and other meeting places, according to Communist writer Miguel Urbano Rodrigues, who asserted in the newspaper O Seculo today that July 4 would become a historic date in the Portuguese revolution, although "a part of the nation did not perceive the gravity of the moment."

Octavio Pato, deputy leader of the party, said: "Only the blind who do not wish to see deny the reactionary escalation and the resurgence of action by counter-revolutionaries. Extremist groups to the left of the party have been blamed by the Communists and the Premier for a good part of the agitation and are accused of playing the reactionaries' game.

The Communists did not go into the street or attempt to set up road blocks as they have done in other crises. Alvaro Cunhal, the party leader, was reported to have been called to the headquarters of military security forces Friday afternoon and warned by the commander, Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, against street action.

That night, as if to show they were united, both Gen. Goncalves and Gen. Carvalho were at the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



United Press International

A Palestinian guerrilla surveys the debris of Rashidieh refugee camp after attack.

Israelis Attack Villages, Camps Inside Lebanon

BEIRUT, July 7 (UPI).—Israeli planes, gunboats and artillery struck into southern Lebanon today in one of the fiercest raids in months, shelling at least eight villages and three Palestinian camps apparently in retaliation for last week's bomb blast in Jerusalem, a military spokesman said.

Palestinian guerrillas said their anti-aircraft fire brought down one of the Israeli Phantom jets in flames 11 miles inside the Lebanese border but military spokesmen did not confirm the report. Reports from the scene said at least 13 persons were killed and 37 wounded, 20 of them seriously, in the predawn air and sea attack on the camps and the village shelling, which began after daybreak. All but one of the dead and two of the injured were camp casualties and included two women and three children according to police.

Premier Rashid Karami praised the army and the Palestinian guerrilla units, who he said gave the Israelis stiff resistance and forced them to retreat "leaving behind a trail of blood."

He said the Israelis tried to land ground forces near the camps but were pushed back "by the joint defense between the authorities and the [Palestinian] resistance." Foreign Minister Philip Takla said Lebanon would protest the attack to the United Nations.

Loss of Plane Denied

The guerrilla spokesman said the Phantom was shot down while strafing Rashidieh, one of three Palestinian camps south of Tyre on the Mediterranean coast that came under Israeli attack.

He said it went down in flames in the Nabatieh region near the Litani River, "where our fighters are searching for the two pilots." The Israeli command denied that a Phantom was shot down and said all Israeli forces returned safely.

The raid was an apparent reply to last week's bomb blast in Jerusalem—the worst explosion in the Israeli capital in 30 years. It claimed scores of casualties and Palestinian spokesmen afterward announced that the guerrillas had planted it. A death today brought the toll of fatalities in the blast to 14.

The attack began at about 2 a.m. when at least three Israeli gunboats and several formations of Phantoms began bombarding the three camps and kept it up for 3 1/2 hours, a military spokesman said.

One of the camps, Dahr Raaround, was hit "with 51 rockets and bombs," he said, and the third camp, Burghuliyeh, also came under heavy fire.

Houses Blown Up

The shelling of the Lebanese border villages began at about 3 a.m., less than two hours after the Israeli planes and gunboats had withdrawn. Lebanese artillery traded fire with the Israelis during both clashes, the military spokesman said.

In Tel Aviv, Israeli military sources said its commandos landed just south of Rashidieh, detonated at least three houses suspected of harboring guerrillas and fired at a jeep with at least three men in it, blowing it up and killing all inside, military sources said.

Israeli artillery joined the offensive and pounded suspected guerrilla concentrations in the hilly region north of the frontier in Lebanon. Gunners in Lebanon later fired several Katyusha rockets and shells into Israel but Continued on Page 2, Col. 5

Beirut Sees Release Soon Of U.S. Aide

Palestinians Assist In Hunt for Colonel

BEIRUT, July 7 (UPI).—Premier Rashid Karami said today that the police and Palestinian guerrilla organizations were close to finding kidnapped U.S. Army Col. Ernest Morgan and he hoped "to have him released soon."

Police sources added that guerrilla security agents had "good evidence" of where Col. Morgan may be and were close to finding and releasing him, perhaps by force.

Mr. Karami told newsmen, "We are holding constant meetings and the [Palestinian] resistance movement is helping us with means available to them. I hope we will see him released soon."

Mr. Karami did not indicate how authorities planned to secure Col. Morgan's release, but the indication given by police sources was that there had been no direct negotiations with the kidnappers and that his release would be attempted by force if he were found.

Wednesday Deadline

The U.S. Embassy had no comment on Mr. Karami's statement. The little-known Organization of Socialist Revolutionary Action had given the embassy until Wednesday evening to reply to its demand for an aid distribution program to refugees of a leftist Moslem area devastated during last week's fighting between rival political factions.

Police sources said the ransom demands called for 280 tons of food, 600 tons of building materials and clothing for 3,000 persons to be distributed to community leaders in Karantina, a suburb of Beirut devastated by 10 days of rocket and mortar fire and street battles between rival party militias.

Col. Morgan, 43 of Petersburg, Va., was abducted from his taxi at a traffic circle in a Palestinian-controlled suburb of Beirut on June 29. The only communication from his abductors was in a message delivered yesterday to a news agency and passed along to the embassy the same night. Two tape recordings of Col. Morgan's voice and six photographs of him in captivity accompanied the demands, an embassy spokesman said.

Cabinet Quits; Mrs. Peron Holds Talks

Argentina Is Paralyzed by Strike

BUENOS AIRES, July 7 (Reuters) — President Isabel Peron, faced with the most serious crisis since her husband died a year ago, met government officials and labor leaders for talks today as a 48-hour general strike gripped Argentina.

President Peron held a meeting with her Cabinet, which was forced by the crisis to resign last night.

She also met leaders of the General Labor Confederation (CGT) and its Peronist branch.

Tonight, Labor Minister Cecilio Conditti said that an agreement had been reached to end the general strike. He said that further meetings would be held.

Despite the Cabinet's resignation and last-minute talks last night, the CGT decided to go ahead with the 48-hour work stoppage to protest the government's wage policy.

The strike defied a ban imposed under the state of siege, declared last November to combat growing political violence.

There was little movement in the streets of Buenos Aires today. Shops, businesses, restaurants, banks and other establishments were closed.

Essential services such as hospitals, water supplies, electricity and gas were maintained by minimal crews.

Road, rail and sea transportation was halted and international airlines were hard pressed to maintain services because of an airport ground staff strike.

One Violent Incident

Police were ordered to report for duty but only one violent incident was reported. A policeman was wounded in a guerrilla attack by presumed leftists on a police post on the outskirts of the capital.

The presidential press office said the Cabinet resigned to ease the way for a solution to the labor and political crisis that followed the government's decision to cut wage increases reaching 150 per cent—to a uniform 50 per cent.

Besides setting off an unprecedented labor rebellion against a Peronist government, the administration's move also seriously split the Peronist movement.

Several Peronist politicians joined labor leaders in urging the resignations of Economy Minister Celestino Rodrigo and Social Welfare Minister Jose Lopez Rega.

Government Strongman

The President, who took over from her late husband, Gen. Juan Peron, a year ago, is understood to rely heavily upon the support of Mr. Lopez, who is generally regarded as the strongman in the government.

Mr. Lopez, President Peron's private secretary and closest confidant, was behind the appointment of Mr. Rodrigo, who introduced austerity measures early last month. One measure, the 50-per-cent devaluation of the peso, caused prices to rise sharply.

Inflation exceeds 110 per cent a year in Argentina, which is also suffering serious balance-of-payments difficulties. A leading newspaper estimated that the two-day strike will cost the troubled economy $800 million.

3 Days, Actually

Most of Argentina's industry has been paralyzed since June 27 as local labor leaders organized protest strikes.

Because Wednesday is a national holiday, the general shutdown was certain to continue until Thursday morning.

The leaders of seven of the 11 parties that make up the ruling Peronist-led coalition today met Raul Lastiri, vice-president of the Peronist movement, to demand drastic changes in government policy, parliamentary sources said.

Mr. Lastiri, first in line to succeed Mrs. Peron as president of the House of Deputies, is Mr. Lopez Rega's son-in-law.

French Land 200 Riot Police On Seceding Comoro Islands

PARIS, July 7 (AP).—A detachment of 200 French riot police landed in the Comoro Islands today within 24 hours after the island government's "unilateral proclamation of independence," which ended 130 years of French colonial rule.

The French Ministry of Overseas Territories, announcing the arrival, made no comment on the independence proclamation. Henri Beaux, the ranking French official in the Comoros, declared a state of emergency yesterday immediately after the proclamation but rescinded it three hours later, presumably on orders from Paris.

It was not immediately clear whether the French government intended to restore French authority in the impoverished Indian Ocean island group by force or whether the riot police were intended merely to prevent violence between rival political groups.

The Comoros, between Madagascar and the East African mainland, comprise four main islands with a total population of about 300,000, most of whom are Moslems. The most southerly of the islands, Mayotte, has 37,000 inhabitants, most of whom are Christians.

85% for Independence

In a referendum on Dec. 22, 95 per cent of the total population of the islands voted for independence, but a majority of 64 per cent on Mayotte voted for continued links with France. Independence was expected by the end of this year.

The French National Assembly decided last week, however, to allow each of the islands to vote separately on a proposed constitution—thus raising the possibility of Mayotte's secession from the new state. The unilateral declaration of independence was seen as an attempt to keep Mayotte within the Comoro state at all costs.

Mayotte's deputy in the French National Assembly, Marcel Henry, said in a cable to French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing that Mayotte "remains legally an integral part of France" and expects the French government to take all necessary measures to impose its authority on the island.

Deadline Passes For Opening of Security Summit

GENEVA, July 7 (AP).—A continued deadlock at the 35-nation European security conference tonight forced abandonment of Soviet-backed plans to wrap up the two-year talks this month with a summit conference in Helsinki, delegates reported.

Finland announced at a meeting of the conference's Coordinating Committee that the deadline for organizing the proposed conference July 28 had passed and that for technical reasons the date could no longer come under consideration.

The Finnish announcement followed 10 days of fruitless efforts to agree on a date for the talks which Soviet Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev had wanted before the end of the month.

His foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko, had warned at a Rome news conference that postponing the summit beyond July would put a "grave responsibility" on the West.

While East-West agreement was virtually complete, smaller nations, including Malta, Romania and Turkey, registered reservations that have not been overcome so far.

15 U.S. F-4 Aircraft Leave Thailand Base

BANGKOK, July 7 (AP).—The U.S. Air Force removed 15 of its F-4 reconnaissance aircraft from Udorn Air Force Base today as part of a phased withdrawal of U.S. forces from Thailand scheduled to be completed by March, a U.S. military spokesman said.

The aircraft left Udorn, 250 miles northeast of Bangkok, for assignment to unspecified tactical bases outside Thailand. About 19,500 U.S. troops and 200 aircraft remain in Thailand, the spokesman said.

...fers With Economic Leaders

...rs. Gandhi Warns Business ... Boost Output or Face Curb

...W DELHI, July 7 (AP).—...Minister Indira Gandhi ...d Indian big business today ...p her improve the economy ...e tough sanctions under her ...ency rule.

...ling in the nation's business ...industrial leaders for a 90-...e meeting, Mrs. Gandhi ...she wanted the economy to ...d and production to in-...

...spokesman said Mrs. Gandhi ...ed her get-tough policy to ...usinessmen just as she did ...days ago when she told union...rs she would not tolerate ...s or other agitations that ...production.

...e unions assured me of ...support," the Prime Min-...told the industrialists and ...for similar cooperation ...employers in not declaring ...lockouts or laying off workers.

Difficulties Recognized

...hile the government will look ...the genuine difficulties of ...stry, it will not hesitate to ...down heavily on those who ...t to practices that restrict ...uction," Mrs. Gandhi said, ...rding to her spokesman.

...s. Gandhi did not spell out ...sanctions businessmen and ...strialists would face but she ...ed, there would be quick pros...ion of persons found guilty ...misusing raw materials and ...ling taxes and excise duties.

...he Prime Minister, who origi...y declared a state of emergency and suspended many civil liberties June 26 to quell a political threat to her rule, reiterated that the government would use its new powers to remould Indian society.

"The emergency presents opportunities which should be used to shake off the old lethargy and go faster ahead," she said. "The emergency does not mean that every program will be new. But it means doing everything better and with a sense of urgency."

Mrs. Gandhi also said there should be greater emphasis on discipline and cleanliness among Indians.

Cooperation Offered

The Prime Minister's spokesman said the industrialists welcomed Mrs. Gandhi's emphasis on discipline and offered their full cooperation in increasing production, especially of consumer articles.

Mrs. Gandhi promised the businessmen her government would do everything possible to insure adequate power and electricity for industrial units, sufficient raw materials and essential imported items needed for raising production.

But in response to the businessmen's proposals for help in raising capital, Mrs. Gandhi said there would continue to be a tight credit policy to avoid inflationary pressures.

Mrs. Gandhi's talks with the businessmen and industrialists represented a further demonstration of her intention to work closely with the private sector, ignoring Communist demands for nationalization of industries and large businesses.

Mrs. Gandhi's public preoccupation with economic affairs also indicated confidence on her part that she had successfully crushed any serious opposition to her assumption of authoritarian powers.

Initial Crackdown

The initial crackdown began with the arrest of several thousand non-Communist opposition leaders and cadres who had planned national agitation to urge Mrs. Gandhi to resign while appealing her conviction for electoral law violations.

A new wave of arrests began Friday when the government banned 26 extremist political and religious organizations. Government spokesmen said several hundred arrests had been made since the ban.

The spokesmen said that swords, daggers, spears and various types of ammunition were found in offices of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, the paramilitary arm of the Hindu nationalist Jan Sangh party.

They also reported that some human skulls had been discovered in schools run by the Anand Marg, a secret anti-Communist Hindu organization.

...talians Report Soviet Interest In Two Liners

GENOA, July 7 (AP).—The ...oviet Union wants to buy ...o of Italy's idle transatlan...c liners, the Michelangelo ...nd the Raffaello, shipping ...urces said today.

Built at a joint cost of al...ost $150 million 10 years ...go, the liners have been put ...t of service because of ...ounting debts, rising oil ...rices and declining passen...er traffic.

But, the sources said, the Soviet Union hoped to use ...he ships as passenger liners.

The state shipping line is ...sking $15 million for each ...iner. An unidentified U.S. ...roup has reportedly offered $4 million for each ship and would use them as floating hotels, the sources said.

The Michelangelo docked here Saturday after its last crossing from New York, while the Raffaello was retired from service two months ago.



United Press International

Shoppers line up at food store in Buenos Aires as the deadline for the 48-hour nationwide strike approached.

Philippines Seeks Control of U.S. Air, Naval Bases

MANILA, July 7 (UPI).—President Ferdinand Marcos said today that the Philippines wants control of all U.S. military bases in the country but is willing to negotiate on their continued although limited use by the United States.

Mr. Marcos told the opening session of an international economic conference that, "By mutual agreement, we are now ready to enter into negotiations with the United States on our mutual-defense pact, military-aid pact and military-bases agreement.

"We want to assume control of all these bases and put them to a productive economic as well as military use. At the same time we are willing to enter into new arrangements that would help the United States maintain an effective presence over the air and sea lanes of the western Pacific."

The United States maintains two major military facilities in the Philippines. One is Clark Air Force Base, the largest U.S. overseas military installation and headquarters of the Thirteenth Air Force. The other is Subic Bay Naval Base, a major supply and repair facility of the Seventh Fleet.

Threat to Missionaries

NAIROBI, July 7 (AP).—Uganda said today it will expel more "so-called missionaries" following the deportation of 16 Italian Roman Catholic priests last week. The number of missionaries to be expelled and their denominations were not specified.

Blame Anti-War 'Conspiracy'

Envoys Back From Saigon Bitter on U.S. Loss of South

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP).—A small but vocal group of diplomats that until a few weeks ago represented the United States in South Vietnam has returned to Washington, bitter and bewildered.

With unusual unanimity, they say the country should not have fallen. Members of the group talked freely but refused to be identified, in informal interviews.

Ambassador Graham Martin has not returned to Washington. His former aides say he was exhausted when he left Saigon the day the embassy closed and is in Italy. He is expected to retire.

A career Foreign Service officer, Mr. Martin is 62, with 42 years of government service, including 38 with the State Department, behind him.

Close-Knit Group

The group of 20 Foreign Service officers is sticking together. That frequently occurs when diplomats have served together in the same post under trying circumstances. But they received a friendly warning from their superiors that it would be pointless to form an "embassy in exile."

The 1973 Paris agreement, the diplomats argue, did not require that the United States abandon South Vietnam. The "tragedy," as the diplomats call it, began in May of last year when Congress rejected the administration's request for $266 million in additional aid for that country.

From then on everything was downhill. But did the administration do everything in its power to prevent disaster, the diplomats keep asking.

The diplomats argue that withholding the aid was a "signal" that was read and understood in Hanoi and was probably the main factor in the North Vietnamese decision to step up the invasion of the South. The other factor was awareness that time was not on the North's side, because the South was getting stronger economically.

Rice, Oil Year

The diplomats claim that this year, South Vietnam would have returned to self-sufficiency in rice production, which had been badly restricted by years of warfare. Offshore oil exploration was particularly promising this year, they added.

The diplomats admit that they can find no excuse for the military collapse of the South. The decision to shorten the defense lines was sound but why former President Nguyen Van Thieu's trops disintegrated without fighting remains a mystery.

Some diplomats suspect a conspiracy. They talk about the cooperation among the various peace movements in the United States and the apparently ample funds behind them. While some diplomats wonder, they decline to speculate about the origin of the funds.

A spokesman for one of the anti-war groups said many Americans "were, and still are," willing to pay for "the noble effort to end the war." The groups universally deny receiving funds from such sources as foreign powers.

However, the diplomats refuse to believe that the groups could finance their expensive activities with legitimate funds. In January, they recall a group of nine Americans arrived in Saigon to demonstrate in front of the embassy.

Confrontation Trip

The Americans had one-week visitor visas granted automatically to every American tourist. As a diplomat put it, they were obviously "looking for physical confrontation" with the Saigon police.

The travel cost alone was about $18,000, the diplomats estimate.

The diplomats claim that a conspiracy theory is supported by the wide distribution of what they call the do-it-yourself kits —guidelines to organizers on how to conduct the anti-war campaign.

Distributed by the Indochina Resource Center, which is headquartered in Berkeley and has offices elsewhere in California, the guide contains detailed instruction on how to flood Congress with letters and how to try to enlist legislative aides.



United Press International

OUT OF ACTION—A 1,200-pound German time bomb from World War II is deactivated with steam by a British Army bomb disposal worker in Bexleyheath, where it was unearthed yesterday. Residents were evacuated while the bomb was defused.

To Back Curb on Pay Increases

Wilson Appeals to Mine Workers

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

SCARBOROUGH, England, July 7 (NYT).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson today delivered his strongest plea so far for a 10-per-cent limit on new wage increases to the group that, on past performance, threatens him most —the National Union of Mineworkers.

Addressing the union's policy-making conference at this seaside resort, Mr. Wilson described some of the wage proposals put forth at the conference as "crazy, even suicidal," for the nation as a whole.

Mr. Wilson had in mind a specific proposal advanced by Arthur Scargill, militant president of the Yorkshire miners, who has urged wage increases ranging from 66 to 90 per cent above the present average weekly wage of £59 ($143).

Invoking his long history of trade union support, as well as his own Yorkshire background, Mr. Wilson told the 267 delegates that failure to show restraint would not only make the coal industry dangerously uncompetitive, thus threatening jobs, but would weaken the British government's credibility in the eyes of the world.

Social Justice

"The issue now is not whether this or any other democratic socialist government can survive and lead the nation to full employment and a greater measure of social justice," he said. "It is whether any government so constituted, so dedicated to the principles of consent and consensus within our democracy, can lead this nation."

Meanwhile, the government continued its efforts to win consensus on two other fronts:

• In London, the Economic Committee of the Trades Union Congress, a confederation of the labor unions, met tonight with Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, after trying throughout the day to devise a voluntary wage program acceptable to the government.

It planned to present its recommendations to the congress's General Council Wednesday in an effort to influence the government's white paper on wages due near the end of this week.

• Also in London, a delegation from the Confederation of British Industry met with Mr. Healey. The industry group seems satisfied with the 10-per-cent wage proposal but wants it combined with government spending cuts.

It also opposes the government's proposals to enforce the pay limit by directing sanctions at employers rather than workers, whom Mr. Wilson does not wish to offend any more than he must.

One such sanction proposed in government circles would be to use Britain's price code to keep employers from passing along to consumers the cost of wage settlements exceeding the 10-per-cent limit. In the employers' view, this would present them with three unpalatable choices: accepting a strike or accepting the excessive wage demands and absorbing them either by cutting profits or firing workers.

The mine workers' conference is due to vote on the Scargill proposal tomorrow, unless union president Joseph Gormley is successful in his apparent strategy of trying to forgo all wage resolutions, winning a general statement of intent pledging support to the government and deferring the wages question until actual bargaining begins next winter.

Another possibility that surfaced tonight, according to sources close to Mr. Scargill, was that the Scargill forces would accept a resolution describing the 66 to 90-per-cent increases as an "objective" instead of an immediate "demand." This would satisfy miners who want their pay raised to more than £100 a week but would leave open the possibility that this goal could be achieved in slow stages over several years.

It was not immediately known whether this formula would be acceptable to the government.

But such a compromise would be more palatable to the government that it faces fierce Scargill proposal for a huge increase this year. Should that original proposal be approved—and there is still a possibility that it will —it would warn the Wilson government that if faces fierce resistance later in the year including, possibly, strikes in the mines similar to those that shattered former Prime Minister Edward Heath's attempt to legislate wage increases, put Britain on a three-day work week and eventually brought Mr. Wilson back to power.

It would also seem to increase the pressure on the government to impose some form of statutory controls on wages and prices to insure that future increases are kept at or below the 10-per-cent limit, which is about one-third the rate at which recent wage settlements have been running.

In other words, officials feel, any strong assertion of anti-government sentiment by the mine workers would seem to require at least stand-by government sanctions, no matter what the Trades Union Congress and the industry confederation are able to devise in the way of a voluntary program.

Details of the government's proposals, first outlined in general terms by Mr. Healey to the House of Commons last Tuesday, are to be presented in the white paper Thursday or Friday.

It has been clear from the beginning that the majority of Mr. Wilson's Cabinet would prefer a "voluntary" policy agreed to by business and labor alike, but that option would seem to depend very much on what the mine workers do.

Foreign-Policy Shift by India Held Unlikely

NEW DELHI, July 7 (NYT).—Although Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has promised populist measures at home following her crackdown on the political opposition, foreign diplomats here believe that India's foreign policy is unlikely to shift dramatically in the near future.

Some of Mrs. Gandhi's opponents privately charge that she has "sold out" India's future to the Soviet Union by her new authoritarian moves, which include wide-scale arrests of persons being branded as "reactionaries."

But, so far, Mrs. Gandhi has underplayed the role of purported "external threats" to the country in justifying the state of emergency declared on June 26. In April and early May, when the opposition was voluble and active, there was much official talk of alleged Chinese and Pakistani weapons build-ups on Indian's borders—a tactic that many here saw as a diversion from the domestic turmoil.

The pro-Moscow Communist party here, which has tacitly supported Mrs. Gandhi since 1969 in conformity with Soviet policy on the subcontinent, has denounced "U.S. imperialism" as a primary backer of the Prime Minister's opponents, many of whom are now in jail.

CIA Charged

A resolution of the party's Central Executive Committee last week charged that "the CIA was masterminding the entire operation."

But Mrs. Gandhi has not echoed this line herself. On the contrary, she went out of her way last week to tell a group of visiting U.S. teachers that President Ford "would be welcome" to come to India as planned at the end of the year.

Official messages sent to Mr. Ford on the occasion of the Fourth of July celebration were characterized by a non-U.S. diplomat as "the warmest things that have been said since 1971," when Washington's "tilt" toward Pakistan soured its relations with India.

A thaw in the frosty state of Indian-U.S. relations was signaled on June 30, just before the domestic crackdown, when Foreign Minister Yeshwantrad Chavan said he hoped to resume a "dialogue" with the United States. Ambassador William Saxbe, who has kept a very low profile here, publicly welcomed the new stance.

Civility Is Goal

It remains to be seen how far this rhetoric will carry but some foreign analysts here believe that Mrs. Gandhi wants to restore some civility to the ties to avoid getting too close to the Soviet Union.

She may also want to improve ties in the light of Washington's announced credit-sales agreement on 800,000 tons of wheat under Public Law 480, the first such agreement since 1971, and because the United States remains India's largest trading partner.

"She can't afford to offend too many people," a European diplomat observed.

In 1971, India and the Soviet Union signed a 20-year friendship treaty, which Mrs. Gandhi's critics claimed at the time effectively "buried" this country's proud policy of nonalignment.

But, while trade and arms sales have cemented relations between the two countries, most foreign and Indian analysts here agree that India has not become a Soviet satellite. The country pays for the arms it gets from the Soviet Union, for example, and its own armaments industry is fairly sophisticated and diversified.

There was speculation just after the emergency went into effect that Mrs. Gandhi might try to stir up trouble with Pakistan—again as a diversion from her own political difficulties.

But India has lately been forging closer ties with Iran, which has agreed to several joint ventures and to sell oil to India under long-term credit arrangements. Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi of Iran, who is preoccupied with maintaining stability in the Indian Ocean area, would be profoundly displeased with trouble on the subcontinent.

To Help in Development

Saigon Shows Interest in Japan Trade Ties

By Jonathan Rollow

TOKYO, July 7 (WP).—A Japanese engineer at a big construction firm here recently received word from the Saigon office he had fled a few weeks before that the new South Vietnamese regime would like him and some of his technicians to come back.

Saigon still needs electricity. If repairs are made at the war-damaged Danhim Dam, 206 miles northeast of Saigon, which was built with the help of the Japanese company Nippon Koei, the city will be able to switch from oil-based electricity to far more economical hydroelectric power. The Vietnam Power Co., with the approval of the new Military Management Committee, has asked the firm's technicians to inspect the damage to the Danhim power station because they are familiar with the project and can make the repairs more quickly than anyone else.

The engineer, Chikashi Oda, and some of his colleagues are now waiting for their visas.

Nippon Koei is only one of a number of Japanese firms which have received indications that the South Vietnamese government is interested in reopening business ties with Japan. Hanoi recently sent feelers through the visiting director of the Japan-Vietnam Trade Association, Isamu Fujita, that Japanese companies could resume their business relations with South Vietnam provided they respected the principles of sovereignty, peace and equality.

Since the Vietnamese have not yet decided on their trade and foreign investment policies, details have not been discussed and Japanese businessmen are still taking a "wait-and-see" approach. But the signs have been encouraging and businessmen here are optimistic.

Already two electronics firms, Sanyo and Matsushita, have learned from their Saigon offices that their factories are producing radios again, although at reduced levels. Last month the Vietnamese president of Sanyo's office in Saigon cabled that radio sales were good but parts were scarce. A Sanyo spokesman in Tokyo said it is impossible to know yet what will happen when the factory runs out of parts.

Since the South Vietnamese are expected to concentrate their development plans on agricultural production, the prospects seem particularly good for Yanmar Diesel Engine Co., which manufactures farm machinery in Vietnam with Nichimen, another Japanese firm.

The Vietnamese will probably want to change the present assembly plant arrangements they have with a number of Japanese firms, according to a businessman who follows Vietnam developments carefully. They will try to import the technology required to produce parts so that they can handle the entire production process themselves.

Following his recent visit to Hanoi, the director of the trade association told newsmen that trade relations with the South could be handled through the North Vietnamese Chamber of Commerce until the Provisional Revolutionary Government forms finance and economic ministries and a central bank. Already, Japan carries on trade valued at more than $50 million a year with North Vietnam, importing more than it exports because of the North's coal and other mineral resources.

Trade with South Vietnam, which last year totalled $104.5 million in exports and $30.7 million in imports, is at a virtual standstill. But businessmen here are encouraged that the new government has retained many pro-Japanese trade officials from the former regime.

Some drop in Japanese exports to Vietnam is likely, however, "unless the Americans give them as much money" as before, a businessman said.

Officer Denies Saying U.S. Navy Trains Assassins

LONDON, July 7 (AP).—A U.S. Navy psychologist today denied a London Sunday Times report attributed to him that the U.S. Navy had trained convicted murderers as political assassins in foreign countries.

Lt. Comdr. Thomas Narut, a psychologist at the U.S. naval hospital in Naples, said in a statement released here: "The assertion attributed to me that convicted murderers have been assigned to embassies as assassins is totally and blatantly false and absurd."

But Peter Watson, the Sunday Times reporter who interviewed Comdr. Narut at a NATO conference in Oslo last week, stood by his front-page report, which he said was based on a 1 1/2-hour discussion.

A spokesman at the Navy's European headquarters here, Comdr. Gene Wentz, said, however, that Comdr. Narut had been speaking hypothetically and that some of the conversation had gone on in his hotel room as he brushed his teeth.

Comdr. Wentz said Comdr. Narut had been summoned to London to meet Adm. Thomas Engen, U.S. naval chief of staff in Europe.

"The Navy would be derelict in its duties if it didn't find out what if any substance was in the article," Comdr. Wentz said, explaining why Comdr. Narut was summoned.

Hanoi Links Hunt For Missing GIs To Aid From U.S.

BANGKOK, July 7 (AP).—North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong said that his government is ready to study the fate of Americans listed as missing in action in Vietnam but he has linked the search for the missing men to U.S. aid in the reconstruction of Vietnam.

In a letter to 21 U.S. congressmen broadcast today by Hanoi radio, Mr. Dong said, "The search for U.S. missing persons in the Vietnam war, the exhumation and return of bodies of U.S. personnel are outstanding matters that should be resolved as soon as possible."

Another matter, linked to any resolution of the issue of missing men is "the U.S. contribution to the postwar reconstruction of Vietnam," according to the broadcast monitored in Bangkok.

The broadcast said that Mr. Dong's letter was in reply to a query by 21 U.S. congressmen "who previously worked for the termination of U.S. military involvement in South Vietnam." The broadcast did not name the congressmen but said that the letter was answered by Mr. Dong, June 21.

Fast Trip to Bahrain Is Made by Concorde

LONDON, July 7 (Reuters).—The Concorde supersonic Anglo-French airliner, due to go into commercial service next January, returned here tonight after a 7,000-mile, one-day trip to Bahrain in less than eight hours' flying time.

It was the first passenger-carrying flight in a two-month program of endurance tests around the world before the airliner is awarded its certificate of airworthiness.

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Israelis Raid Villages, Camps In South Lebanon, Killing 13

(Continued from Page 1)

caused neither casualties nor damage, the command said.

The Israeli strikes marked the first operation involving land, sea and air forces against guerrillas in Lebanon since Feb. 21, 1973, when the Israelis made their deepest penetration into that country.

In Beirut, security forces in armored cars and half-tracks continued to patrol the street but no violations of the week-old cease-fire between rival political factions and Palestinian guerrillas were reported.

Beirut residents were still so jittery, however, from the fighting and the Israeli raids that Beirut radio hastened to broadcast explanations of a sonic boom that sounded over the city late today. It was the Anglo-French Concorde making a test run from the Persian Gulf to Europe, the radio said.

Meanwhile, in attempts to reach a second troop disengagement agreement with Egypt, Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz departed for Washington with instructions from the Cabinet to obtain additional clarifications from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on where Egypt wants Israel to withdraw in Sinai.

He told newsmen at Ben Gurion Airport that Israel's reply to Egypt through Mr. Kissinger "will be given only after Israel has complete information.

"We should not set for ourselves a zero hour or accept a zero hour from others. Rather, there are subjects which are tied to the basis of our security and the defense systems of Israel. There's no reason to work in a hurry," he said.

The newspaper Masriv agreed with Mr. Dinitz editorially and said the United States "no longer insists on a tight time schedule" for the conclusion of an agreement based on a second Israeli pullback in Sinai. "A calmer atmosphere prevails," it said.

Egypt is insisting that Israel pull back in Sinai beyond the Mitla and Gidi Passes. Israel insists on retaining a hold on the eastern ends of the passes because of their strategic value as an armored column's gateway to central Sinai and eastward to Israel.

But in an apparent leak to its media, Israel said it and Egypt basically agree on the duration of the next pact—two to three years—and an Arab moderation in propaganda aimed at Israel.

4th Woman Cited In 2-Nation Probe Of Paris Killings

LONDON, July 7 (UPI).—A London magistrate today ordered that a Colombian woman be held without bail for seven days on charges connected with the international hunt for the killer of two French secret agents.

In a brief court hearing Nydia Tobon, 38, also known as Maria Romero, was remanded on charges of holding a false passport.

She is the fourth woman to be charged in the hunt for Ilyich Ramirez Sanchez, alias Carlos Martinez, the Moscow-educated son of a wealthy Venezuelan lawyer.

A Spanish woman, Angela Otaola, was charged in London Saturday with possession of firearms and two women were charged by French police.

Sculptor's Emigration Is Barred by Russians

MOSCOW, July 7 (AP).—Ernst Neizvestny, the sculptor who had a dispute with the late Premier Nikita Khrushchev in 1961 over art and ended up designing his tombstone, said today that authorities have refused to let him emigrate.

Mr. Neizvestny, 49, told a news conference in his Moscow studio that a passport agency official told him that permission was denied because he was not divorced from his wife and she does not want to leave.

Mr. Neizvestny said his wife Dina has given her formal approval for him to emigrate but does not want to divorce him because it violates her religious beliefs.

Five Are Charged In West Germany As Spies for Reds

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, July 7 (UPI).—The West German federal attorney's office today formally charged five persons, including an East German naval officer, with spying for East Germany.

A spokesman for the attorney's office identified the alleged spies as Dieter Goersdorf, the naval officer; Helmut Ernst, a journalist; Charlotte Mosaler, a housewife, and Helma Wader and Alberta von Hamm, two workers.

The spokesman said that Mr. Goersdorf is believed to have entered West Germany from a Western country in 1967 using forged papers. He is charged with supplying secret naval information to East Germany.

The spokesman said that Mr Ernst had been working for the East German State Security Ministry from 1960 until his arrest in February of last year.

Mr. Ernst hired the three accused women to help in his alleged espionage activities, the spokesman said.

30 Seamen Rescued

DURBAN, South Africa, July 7 (AP).—About 30 seamen have been picked up by a French ship after being forced on Friday to abandon their ship, the Nicolas C, in the Mozambique Channel, maritime officials reported today. The Nicolas C had been drifting without power since July 1.

8 Arab Guerrillas Reported Slain in Beirut by Israelis

NEW YORK, July 7 (UPI).—Time magazine reports in its current issue that Israeli intelligence agents, taking advantage of recent clashes between Palestinians and rightists in Lebanon, entered Beirut last month and assassinated eight key members of Palestinian guerrilla groups.

Time said the agents also planted a bomb in the basement of a building used by the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. The bomb went off June 29, killing six and wounding 13 others, the magazine said, but Palestinian leaders attributed the blast to a careless guerrilla who ha dropped a hand grenade in a storage place for explosives.

The magazine said the Israelis claimed to have killed eight guerrillas and wounded 15 others during three separate attacks on June 25, 26 and 29. It said two Israeli snipers on a rooftop shot a guerrilla leader as he stood in his window.

Time said the Israeli raiders all escaped undetected by Lebanese authorities.

54 Die on Pakistan Bus

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, July 7 (Reuters).—Fifty-four persons were reported killed yesterday when a bus plunged more than 100 feet into a ravine from a narrow mountain road north of here.

Eastland Hurt in Fall

CLEVELAND, Miss., July 7 (AP).—Sen. James Eastland, D-Miss., was hospitalized today for three broken ribs after a fall at his home in Doddsville.

Paris Weekly Cuts Article On Argentina

PARIS, July 7 (IHT).—L'Express, the French newsweekly, today published a heavily self-censored version of an article by Edouard Bailby, its Latin-American correspondent who was arrested four days ago by Argentine police.

The article, incomprehensible in its published form, was entitled: "Argentina — On the Brink." Sources here said that in its original form it was a scathing attack on President Isabel Peron and her government.

In a note accompanying the article, Philippe Grumbach, editor of l'Express, said that Mr. Bailby had been arrested Thursday night in his hotel room in Buenos Aires by three plainclothesmen.

Mr. Grumbach said the passages of the article that might be regarded as offensive in Argentina were voluntarily cut because Mr. Bailby risked being indicted in Buenos Aires for insulting the chief of state.

The Argentine ambassador in Paris and the French ambassador in Buenos Aires have been convoked by their host countries' foreign ministers today to find a way out of the situation. The Foreign Ministry here said that France had demanded the "immediate liberation" of Mr. Bailby. Mr. Grumbach also saw President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing on the matter.

Sources at the Foreign Ministry said it was possible that the Argentines would simply expel Mr. Bailby rather than try him. But they said the situation was complicated by a 48-hour strike in Argentina that has grounded all planes.

N.Y.C. Workers Insist on Raise

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP).—Leaders of the city's municipal labor unions rejected a request today by Mayor Abraham Beame to forgo a 6-per-cent wage increase and save the jobs of almost 13,000 employees.

"We don't want the contract to become toilet paper," said Victor Gotbaum, president of a municipal employees union, representing more than 100,000 municipal workers. The proposal was also rejected by the heads of the unions of policemen and firemen.

Mr. Beame had ordered the firing of 19,000 city employees to balance his $12.1-billion budget, which went into effect last Tuesday.

Israel Asks 3 Firms To Bid on A-Station

TEL AVIV, July 7 (UPI).—The Israeli Electric Corp. today asked three U.S. companies to submit bids for building the country's first nuclear power station.

The 600-megawatt plant will use enriched uranium from the United States and not need heavy water required by most nuclear installations, an Israeli spokesman said.

Lisbon Reds 'Alerted' on Coup Peril

(Continued from Page 1)

President's side when he addressed the country. But Saturday afternoon, after the Premier left Lisbon to participate in independence celebrations in the Cape Verde Islands, Gen. Carvalho was understood to have attended what amounted to a restricted meeting of the Ruling High Council of the Revolution at the Foreign Ministry.

The general was accompanied by two close associates in the council, Army Capt. Vasco Lourenco and Army Major Jose de Canto e Castro. The three are associated with the radical but non-Communist wing of the council. Meeting with them were three leading moderates, Foreign Minister Ernesto Melo Antunes, Maj. Vitor Alves, a roving ambassador, and Adm. Vitor Crespo, who recently returned here after serving as high commissioner in Mozambique.

The reason for the meeting has not been revealed but it was presumed to concern the crisis and the meeting starting tomorrow of the General Assembly of the Armed Forces, where the crisis is expected to be thrashed out. Adm. Crespo, a highly respected figure in the Armed Forces, has begun to be mentioned as a possible replacement for Gen. Gonçalves.

When the Premier returned from the Cape Verde Islands yesterday, there was, contrary to custom, nobody to meet him except his interim replacement as Premier, Interior Minister Antonio Metelo. Today the Premier stayed away from his office and remained in a fortress outside Lisbon.

80 Feared Drowned

NEW DELHI, July 7 (Reuters).—Eighty persons were believed to have been drowned in a boat disaster on the Ganges River in India's northwestern state of Bihar, according to reports.

Most Sighters of Flying Saucers Are Normal, a Psychologist Says

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 7 (UPI).—Most persons who say they have seen flying saucers, cigar-shaped airships and humanoids from outer space are perfectly normal, according to a University of Wyoming psychology professor.

However, Dr. Leo Sprinkle said that "traditional scientific methods do not provide evidence which is considered to be proof of the existence of [Unidentified Flying Object] phenomena."

He presented a paper on the subject to a group of about 150 investigators at the annual Mutual UFO Network conference during the weekend. MUFON is a nonprofit corporation composed of persons interested in solving UFO questions.

Dr. Sprinkle said the characteristics of UFO witnesses show a wide range in age, education, occupation and cultural backgrounds and that the UFO evidence they have presented is "a deluge, not a delusion." Dr. Sprinkle said evidence does not support the hypothesis that UFO reports are submitted only by persons who have psychopathic problems.

"There is sufficient evidence to convince the UFO witness that something unusual has been perceived," he said. "However, there may be insufficient evidence in the view of the skeptical person who has not perceived the UFO experience," he added.

Cost Put at $1.2 Billion

Ford Supports Building Of A-Powered Cruiser

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Against the advice of the Defense Department and his budget office, President Ford has asked Congress to allow the Navy to construct a nuclear-powered cruiser that will cost $1.2 billion, making the vessel one of the most expensive ships ever built by the Navy.

The presidential decision, made with little publicity, represents a significant victory for Vice-Adm. Hyman Rickover and his congressional adherents over the Defense Department.

In the opinion of senior Defense Department officials, however, the decision raises fundamental policy issues about the future size, composition and role of the Navy.

Basically, these issues boil down to this question being asked in high Defense Department and Navy circles: How is the Navy, reduced to 500 ships, going to find funds to build up to a 600-ship fleet if it insists on buying ships that cost $1 billion and more?

The nuclear-powered strike cruiser the President approved is to be equipped with Aegis, a highly sophisticated fire-control system that the Navy is developing for its defensive missiles, which have never performed up to expectations. The ship as platform for the Aegis system became a central issue in the debate that developed over construction of the first-strike cruiser.

Largely because of the high cost of nuclear-powered ships, the Defense Department, with support from the Office of Management and Budget in the White House, proposed a mix of Aegis-equipped ships—eight nuclear-powered frigates or cruisers and 16 conventionally powered destroyers.

Under the Defense Department proposal, the first of the ships was to be a destroyer, largely because it could be built more quickly and cheaply than a nuclear-powered cruiser.

Rickover Influence

The Defense Department had thought that the Navy was prepared to accept its proposal but in retrospect Pentagon officials acknowledge that they failed to reckon with Adm. Rickover, the director of the Navy's nuclear power program, and his considerable influence in Congress.

Last year, at Adm. Rickover's suggestion, Congress passed a law specifying that all new major combat ships were to be nuclear-powered unless the President advised Congress that the building of such ships would not be in the national interest. This put on the President the burden of proposing only nuclear-powered ships in the annual defense budget.

The basic argument by Adm. Rickover and his supporters in Congress is that, if the Navy is going to invest in new combat ships, it should build the best possible vessels, namely ones with nuclear power and that are not dependent upon increasingly costly and uncertain sources of oil.

On the other side, the Defense Department argues that quality cannot completely substitute for quantity and that the Navy needs a certain number of ships to carry out its role of protecting sea lanes and global protection of naval power. That argument suggests that the Navy could quickly reach the 600-ship level if it built more, relatively inexpensive, conventionally powered ships.

Bad Advice Cited

Reflecting on the Rickover position, Rep. Melvin Price, D-Ill., chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, and Rep. Charles Bennett, D-Fla., chairman of the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Sea Power, sent letters to Mr. Ford protesting that he was getting bad advice from the Defense Department and that he should follow the congressional mandate by authorizing a nuclear-powered strike cruiser.

Mr. Ford followed the advice of his former congressional colleagues. On June 25, he sent a letter to Congress stating that he was amending his defense budget request to ask for $60 million to procure for a strike cruiser "long-lead-time procurement items"—namely, parts for the nuclear power plant.

The brief, legalistically phrased letter was routinely made public by the White House, which did not call attention to the fact that the President was requesting a down payment on a billion-dollar ship. Nor did the White House indicate that the request would significantly increase next year's defense budget.



United Press International.

ANNIVERSARY TAILS—U.S. distribution has begun of new quarters, half-dollars and silver dollars to commemorate the bicentennial. Faces are the same, but on the reverse side of the quarter (left) is colonial drummer; on the half-dollar is Independence Hall in Philadelphia; on the dollar, Liberty Bell and the moon.

Nixon Claims Records Hold Private Data

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP).—Former President Richard Nixon said that when his administration collapsed last year as a result of the Watergate scandal, he left behind records that recount his life as a private citizen.

"When I resigned the office of president... I left in the White House not only the materials my staff had accumulated during 5 1/2 years there, but a large quantity of the materials I had brought with me at the time I assumed office," Mr. Nixon said in a sworn affidavit filed last week in U.S. District Court.

The affidavit was filed in support of Mr. Nixon's contention that Congress acted illegally in denying him ownership of 42 million documents and 880 reels of tape, many of which were involved in the Watergate investigations.

Although all of the material has been lumped together under a Watergate label, Mr. Nixon said that many of the items held by the government are of no use to anyone else. He said that they represent the records of his personal and professional life.

Personal Conversations

Mr. Nixon's affidavit said that he has received some of his pre-presidential papers, although "I know that many items... are still impounded with the presidential materials of my administration."

Among personal items the former president says he wants released are diaries, letters, memoranda and tape recordings of personal conversations, some involving members of his family.

Mr. Nixon said that some of the tape recordings still held by the government contain discussions of "purely personal matters."

He said that at times he considered himself to be a private citizen holding "discussions in my offices with my personal physician concerning my health, a subject I would not and did not discuss with others.

"I talked candidly with my personal attorneys about confidential matters. And finally, on other occasions, I met and talked with clergymen and counselors whom I considered to be personal clergy about matters I trusted and assumed they would not recount to others," he said.

Awaiting Decision by Government

Vietnam Children in No Man's Land in U.S.

By Greg Waskul

CAMP PENDLETON, Calif., July 7.—While refugees by the thousands are making plans to leave U.S. bases around the world and begin new lives, a group of children here must sit and wait until the U.S. government decides what to do with them.

"We miss our parents, especially after it gets dark," Phan Xuan Hoang, 15, said. "There are many boys and girls crying every night. It is like a chain reaction—one boy cries and others start crying together—especially when they play the Vietnamese music over the loudspeaker."

Phan lived in Saigon with his parents until the Communist offensive threatened the city. His father, an army colonel, paid to get Phan, his only son, to safety.

The boy later found himself at Camp Pendleton along with 106 other unaccompanied children, according to Nick Thorne, a social worker at Camp Pendleton.

Aged 2 to 17

Some of the children, who range in age from 2 to 17, have waited as long as six weeks to leave the camp. Only four of the children have been reunited with their parents.

The government cannot decide whether to put the remaining unaccompanied children into foster homes or place them through normal adoption procedures. And, unless red tape is cleared and a decision made, there are many children who will remain in the camp for some time to come.

Mr. Thorne said he thought the situation was so complicated that it could have "a tremendous potential for unhappiness."

"We want to stay away from adoption processes until we are absolutely sure that the child is an orphan," Mr. Thorne said. He also said that in cases in which parents or blood relatives were found in Cambodia or South Vietnam, the government would decide whether to place the child in a foster home or put him up for adoption.

The Red Cross is conducting camp-to-camp searches for the parents of the unaccompanied children. So far, they have located four sets of parents, according to Red Cross spokesman Patrick Guibao.

Mr. Thorne said he would like children who become separated from their families after they left Vietnam or Cambodia to be sponsored as a group, with the sponsor agreeing to return any child when the parents or blood relatives are found.

Another solution is to have a refugee family take care of a child, with the understanding that the child would be returned to its parents or relatives should they be found.

"We prefer this kind of approach," Mr. Thorne said. "By the time we get all the refugees out of the Pacific, we will have enough information to be able to check and double-check while the children are still in the camp."

Meanwhile, the children at Camp Pendleton are taking part in recreational and educational programs.

Nurse on Call

There is a Red Cross nurse on call 24 hours a day. Volunteers from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) have volunteered assistance around the clock for various activities.

The Red Cross described the mental attitude of the unaccompanied children as "good and improving" although Mr. Guibao concedes that there was "a great deal of instability" when the program began about six weeks ago.

But the children are not as enthusiastic about their situation as Mr. Thorne and Mr. Guibao are.

Phan arrived in Camp Pendleton May 13 and was told that, since his parents were not at the camp, he would not be able to leave even if he found a sponsor.

A California family, the Leonard Smiths, met Phan at Pendleton and decided to sponsor him shortly thereafter.

'I Am So Young'

"The Smiths wanted to sponsor me," Phan said, "but they were told they could not because I have no parents here and I am so young."

The Smiths are just as frustrated.

"We were told we could sponsor Phan, so we filled out the necessary forms," Mr. Smith said. "Then they told us we would have to adopt him. So we worked through a Ventura County adoption agency to have our home cleared.

"We have done everything possible to cooperate with the government, but we are still waiting for them to make up their minds how to handle it," he said.

© Los Angeles Times.

Crib Death, Amino Acid Link Studied

MADISON, Wis., July 7 (NYT).—A University of Wisconsin biochemist has suggested a link between crib death and the failure of one of the enzymes the body uses between meals to convert amino acids into sugar.

In the United States, crib death is the leading cause of mortality among infants between one month and one year of age, claiming 10,000 a year. The cause of death is often listed as suffocation. The exact symptoms, as well as underlying causes, have eluded researchers.

Dr. Henry Lardy of the University of Wisconsin's Enzyme Institute reported last month that he and his collaborators at the Cleveland coroner's office and at hospitals in Madison and Milwaukee had found abnormally low concentrations of phosphonelopyruvate carboxykinase (pepck) in liver samples from 87 crib-death victims.

The enzyme is part of the gluconeogenic system, a series of reactions that convert amino acids to sugars to maintain blood sugar concentrations between meals. On the average, Dr. Lardy said, liver samples taken from crib-death victims had only about one sixth the pepck activity of samples from babies who had died from other causes.

Three other enzymes of the gluconeogenic system studied by Dr. Lardy's group were at normal levels in victims of crib death.

Dr. Lardy said that most of the tests had been done "blind," with the pathologist withholding the cause of death until after the enzyme assays had been performed. He said that experiments with monkeys suggested that pepck activity probably does not change in the liver during the unavoidable 12-hour delay between death and assay.

Dr. Lardy spoke to scientists and physicians attending the first annual workshop on the sudden infant death syndrome sponsored by the National Institutes of Health in Reston, Va.

Faults Corrected For Apollo Trip

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., July 7 (UPI).—Technicians replaced a faulty valve in the Saturn rocket today and partly solved the problem of a leak in astronaut Vance Brand's spacesuit.

Mr. Brand, the mission commander, Brig. Gen. Thomas Stafford and Donald (Deke) Slayton planned to spend most of the day at the Johnson Space Center in Houston reviewing rules for the U.S.-Soviet space-rendezvous mission due to begin June 15 and studying Russian.

Officials here said the faulty valve showed up in tests that followed last week's rehearsal for the countdown of the Apollo-Soyuz mission.

It was during the final rehearsal with the crew in the spacecraft that the oxygen leak in the suit was discovered.

Kidnap Plot Led to General's Death

CIA Said to Have Backed '70 Chile Coup Bid

By George Lardner Jr. and William Greider

WASHINGTON, July 7 (WP).—The CIA encouraged a scheme to trigger a coup in Chile five years ago, but the plot went wrong and resulted in the assassination of Chilean Gen. Rene Schneider, according to informed sources.

Gen. Schneider, commander of the Chilean Army, was fatally wounded on Oct. 22, 1970, two days before the Chilean Congress ratified the election of the late President Salvador Allende. A gang of assailants sought to kidnap Gen. Schneider as he was being driven to his Santiago office, but shot him when it appeared he was trying to draw a gun.

The CIA, it was learned, had Gen. Schneider on what amounted to a worldwide "enemies' list" of individuals considered inimical to U.S. interests. But the agency, sources said, did not intend his assassination and did not think he would be killed.

The abortive kidnapping was staged to provoke a military takeover and prevent Mr. Allende from assuming the presidency.

Briefing Postponed

U.S. officials have been treating covert CIA operations in Chile as an especially sensitive issue. The White House has not turned over documents on them to the Select Senate Committee on Intelligence Activities. Rather, it has been insisting on providing a briefing, although it has been postponed at least once.

The CIA, it was disclosed last autumn, spent $3 million in Chile to foil Mr. Allende's candidacy in 1964 and $8 million attempting to block his election and to undermine his government after 1969. A confidential Senate staff report prepared in September accused Secretary of State Henry Kissinger of having "deceived" the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in sworn testimony on the issue.

According to that report, Mr. Kissinger minimized the CIA's role in the 1970 Chilean election in secret testimony during his confirmation hearings in 1973. The report quoted Mr. Kissinger as saying:

"The CIA was heavily involved in 1964 in the election, was in a very minor way involved in the 1970 election and since then we have absolutely stayed away from any coups."

A Close Reading

Read closely, Mr. Kissinger's statement did not rule out CIA involvement in a 1970 coup effort, albeit, by his definition, "in a very minor way."

It could not be established whether the CIA provided any concrete assistance, such as money, to those behind the Schneider kidnapping attempt. (Sources indicated that the agency expressed its approval and encouragement of the idea. However, whether this encouragement amounted to an explicit directive to go ahead or whether the plotters acted on their own is not known.)

Sources agreed that a thorough investigation could provide fresh embarrassment for the CIA and perhaps for others if secret documents—other than those of International Telephone & Telegraph Co., which already are known—became public.

A CIA spokesman declined any comment.

Schneider Out

In any case, Gen. Schneider's death evidently was not part of the plot.

According to internal memoranda of ITT, which had more than $150 million invested in Chile, U.S. interests promoted, but then apparently backed away from, plans for a rightist military coup there in 1970.

A Marxist, Mr. Allende won a narrow plurality in the Chilean national elections on Sept. 4, 1970. During the campaign, Gen. Schneider, apparently on his own initiative, declared that the army would respect the decision of the voters. But after the election, extreme rightist elements in the country began advocating military intervention to block Mr. Allende's assumption of the presidency.

The ITT papers, first made public in 1972 by columnist Jack Anderson, stated that about mid-September of 1970, the U.S. government gave "the green light" to the ambassador in Santiago "to move in the name of President Nixon" with "maximum authority to do all possible, short of a Dominican Republic-type action, to keep Allende from taking power."

(President Lyndon Johnson sent U.S. troops into the Dominican Republic in 1965.)

'All Gung-Ho'

A retired Chilean general, Roberto Viaux, was described in the same Sept. 17, 1970, ITT memo as "all gung-ho" about taking action. But Gen. Schneider was said to have "threatened to have Viaux shot if he moves unilaterally."

Outgoing President Eduardo Frei was reported in the document to be unwilling to move "unless he is provided with a constitutional threat" justifying intervention. "That threat must be provided one way or another through provocation," the ITT operatives in Chile declared.

As the weeks went by, Mr. Allende's prospects for final election improved. At one point, according to a summary of secret CIA testimony last year, the National Security Council's "40 Committee," which Mr. Kissinger headed, authorized CIA expenditure of $350,000 "to bribe the Chilean Congress" but this plan was later discarded as unworkable.

'Grim Development'

After Mr. Allende's inauguration in November, 1970, the ITT papers called the Schneider assassination "a grim development that may greatly strengthen Allende's and the Communist position" because it could invite a military purge.

By then, Gen. Viaux had been arrested on charges of participating in the slaying. He was convicted and served time in prison. But his sentence was later reduced on appeal and subsequently he moved to Ecuador. In 1973, while still in Chile, he denied receiving money from the CIA or "any other organization" to plot against Mr. Allende.

The Chilean president was overthrown in September, 1973, in a bloody coup that resulted in his death.

The Senate committee investigating the CIA is expected to get a White House briefing on the agency's Chilean operations this week.

Connally Sees Active Role In Next Year's Vote Campaign

By Christopher Lydon

INDIANAPOLIS (NYT).—John Connally is back on the political trail, without a map but charged up for the trip wherever it turns.

Friends back home in Houston will hold a "Salute to Connally" dinner at the end of this month to raise $100,000 to keep him traveling. Two weeks ago, he addressed the Florida Conservative Union in Orlando. Saturday night he helped 500 young Republicans in convention here to forget their competing "Ford" and "Reagan" placards and brought them cheering to their feet. Next week he will speak to a joint session of the Louisiana Legislature.

"I intend to be extremely active in the fall," Mr. Connally declared in an interview here.

His mission, he said, is to preach the toughness and the sacrifice that will be required in a "vastly changing world" of economic scarcity.

2 'Assassinations'

"I figure I'm 58 years old and I've survived a physical assassination and a political assassination," he said, referring to his bullet wounds in the car with the late President John Kennedy in 1963 and also to his recent trial on bribery charges. "And I feel strongly about a lot of things that are happening and a lot of things that are not happening.

"People sense the change in the world but they don't know it. Politicians are still feeding them the old political pablum. They treat the American people like children, but the people are months and months, if not years, ahead of their elected leaders. I'm going to try to give voice to what some of their feelings are."

Supports Ford

In the last month Mr. Connally has shifted his stance toward President Ford from wait-and-see aloofness to qualified endorsement. Such changes come naturally to the onetime protégé of President Lyndon Johnson. Mr. Connally, who became head of "Democrats for Nixon" in 1972, is a former Texas governor, former Treasury secretary, former Democrat and now a triumphant former defendant in a Watergate-related bribery trial.

Some of Mr. Connally's confidants sense that he sees himself—in the event President Ford chooses to replace Vice-President Rockefeller on the 1976 ticket—as a more comfortable alternative than California's Gov. Ronald Reagan.

U.S. May Issue 2-Dollar Bill for Bicentennial

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP).—The Treasury Department may reintroduce the two-dollar bill by the end of this year, according to Treasury Secretary William Simon.

In a letter to Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y., Mr. Simon said a decision has not yet been made but added that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is preparing preliminary designs for a two-dollar bill using bicentennial themes.

A major reason for reintroducing the bill would be to save printing costs, since fewer bills will be required if the bill successfully replaces some of the one-dollar bills. The old two-dollar bill carried a portrait of Thomas Jefferson but it was withdrawn in 1966 because it was not much used.

Ford Aide Admits Reason in Snub Of Solzhenitsyn

WASHINGTON, July 7 (Reuters).—White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen acknowledged today that foreign policy was one reason behind the fact that President Ford did not meet Soviet author Alexander Solzhenitsyn during the writer's visit here last week.

"Obviously, there were foreign policy considerations," Mr. Nessen said—although he also repeated an explanation made last week that the President could not find the time to meet Mr. Solzhenitsyn.

Sen. Jesse Helms, D-N.C., today criticized President Ford for not meeting with Mr. Solzhenitsyn.

Sen. Helms said in a Senate speech that Mr. Ford decided not to meet with the Soviet writer after White House advisers warned that such a meeting would offend the Soviet Union.

"This country has come to a sad impasse when the United States of America must tremble in timidity and refuse to see a man dedicated to freedom," Sen. Helms said.

Climber Dies in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, July 7 (Reuters).—A French climber died of exhaustion near the summit of 26,360-foot-high Gasherbrum - 2, one of Pakistan's highest mountains, French Embassy officials said yesterday.

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U.S. Attorney Subpoenas Maryland Governor's Tax Files

By Ben A. Franklin

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 7 (NYT).—Investigatory politics of the type that led to the downfall of former Vice-President Spiro Agnew in 1973 is having a brisk revival here in a public relations battle between the U.S. attorney's office and Gov. Marvin Mandel.

Amid inconclusive sparring in the press between the federal prosecutors in Baltimore and the governor at the state capital here, the U.S. attorney's office has subpoenaed Gov. Mandel's tax records.

Gov. Mandel has professed both concern and mystification at the subpoena. And the new U.S. attorney for Maryland, Jervis Finney, will not tell even Gov. Mandel's lawyer whether the 55-year-old Democratic governor is now the target of a formal federal investigation.

Disclosed by Governor

The June 25 subpoena for Gov. Mandel's tax documents, served on his accountant in Baltimore, was disclosed by the governor at a news conference the next day.

Gov. Mandel has had to field questions about the federal investigation of corruption in Maryland almost since the U.S. attorney's office obtained the resignation of Agnew, a former Maryland governor, in October, 1973, with a plea of no contest to a charge of income tax evasion.

As the federal prosecution's "Agnew team" expanded its investigation, gaining convictions of two influential elected county executives on kickback charges and then opening a major investigation of two of Gov. Mandel's closest friends and campaign fund-raisers, there was repeated speculation that the governor himself was under scrutiny.

He denied it. And the last official word from U.S. attorney George Beall before he left office in March was that Gov. Mandel was not then and had never been under investigation.

But questions persisted, chiefly because of the acknowledged and continuing federal investigation of Gov. Mandel's wealthy friends, Dale Hess and Harry Rogers 3d, who have profited from business with the state. Gov. Mandel promised newsmen long ago that he would volunteer to make public anything that occurred to change his status with the Baltimore prosecutors.

The governor's disclosure, at his June 26 news conference, of the subpoena for his records was in fulfillment of this commitment, he told reporters. But he declined, at a subsequent news conference here last Thursday, to comment on reports that he had sent a state trooper to his accountant's office to retrieve some of his records the day before the federal subpoena had been served.

At recent meetings here with newsmen, Gov. Mandel has sought to characterize the U.S. attorney's attitude toward him as partisan. Mr. Finney is a former Republican leader of the state senate here and was, in that guise, a frequent partisan critic of the governor.

Tuesday, the governor, seeking to show that the prosecutor had cloaked himself in secrecy, quoted Mr. Finney as saying, "The office of the U.S. attorney cannot and does not respond to any inquiry as to who is or who is not or who may be under consideration in any grand jury investigation because of grand jury secrecy."

On Wednesday, Gov. Mandel's aides here released the Finney statement, making it appear that only the federal prosecutors' insistence on secrecy was keeping the governor from revealing more to the citizens of Maryland.



Gov. Marvin Mandel

The prosecutors replied that "even where comment can be made without violating grand jury secrecy, a point-by-point debate over every inaccuracy or distortion would be contrary to our public duty."

They were willing, nonetheless, to argue with the governor's implied charge that he was a political victim by asserting, "The long-standing investigation now in progress for many months is being conducted by a federal grand jury, not by any individual."

The tax records which Gov. Mandel temporarily retrieved before the subpoena are now reported to be in the prosecutors' hands, turned over by Gov. Mandel's lawyer.

U.S. Senate to Probe Gasoline Price Rises

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP).—Recent increases in gasoline prices in the United States have become the target of a special Senate investigation.

Senators Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and Adlai Stevenson, D-Ill., announced the investigation yesterday and said it will try to determine if oil companies purposely cut refinery production in order to raise prices as much as 7 cents a gallon. The average price is about 56 cents a gallon.

Agnelli Is Re-Elected Mayor of His Village

VILLAR PEROSA, Italy, July 7 (AP).—Giovanni Agnelli, president of Fiat, today was re-elected mayor of this village near Turin, where his family owns estates.

Mr. Agnelli was supported by Liberal and Christian Democratic members of the municipal council.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Tuesday, July 8, 1975 *

The Global Urban Problem

As one of the world's largest cities and the greatest urban center in the United States, New York's fiscal problems and their mismanagement on almost every level are news. But the roots of those problems and the effects of similar mismanagement are common to all American cities, as the National Conference of Mayors has made clear. Moreover, in many respects the difficulties of the cities constitute a major concern, the world around.

Philosophers, moralists and anthropologists have devoted many words to contrasting urban and rural styles of life and standards of conduct—often contradicting one another. The city is the source of culture and political organization: the country is the place of clean and simple living. Towns are sources of decadence, farms and grazing lands of boredom and backwardness. But there are drives within the human spirit, and results of technological change, that refuse to be found or fired by the teachings of learned men. Since World War II, the world's cities have grown at astounding rates and with confounding effects.

Whether it is because the cities offer more excitement to the young, or more opportunities to their elders as population growth or new methods of agriculture reduce the rewards of farming; whether it is the growth of industry or the uprootings of war, urban areas on every continent have grown excessively. One can see it in shacks on the edges of Indian cities, crowds in African bazaars—or high-rise apartments in provincial French suburbs or around Paris. And with these concentrations of humanity come highly charged dangers—of crime and disease, or poverty that might be easier to bear in farm country than on macadamized streets.

It is by no means simply a coincidence that guerrilla warfare, which once was largely manifested only in rural terrains, has now centered on the cities. Nor is it strange that financing city management, once relatively easy for centers of wealth that assumed little responsibility for their citizenry, has now become a thing of acute concern.

Cambodia and, to a more moderate extent, China, have sought to solve these issues by simply moving city people back on the land. Nations that are more technologically advanced have distributed factories—now that both material and manpower are more mobile—through the countryside. But this has had at least one counter-productive effect: The central city is deprived of sources of revenue and work, while retaining large numbers of people who must be fed, housed and served. And in the United States, at least, this has brought many cities to crisis point.

To what extent this is a local problem, one for the state or one for the nation, is a matter of urgency in America now—as well as in many other countries. That the sudden growth of the cities may be reversed, and institutions adapted to the reversal, is more than likely. But to meet the immediate needs, as well as to sweep up the debris that will be left behind, without severely damaging cultural, educational and political institutions, is a major challenge to statesmanship.

Mexico City Meeting...

Behind the rhetoric that flowed so abundantly at the United Nations Conference on Women in Mexico City, two very different sets of perceptions and priorities were seen in conflict.

One, held by the majority of delegates who represented the greater part of humanity that lives on per capita annual incomes of $50 to $500 a year, saw the central problem of women as well as of men in the unequal distribution of the world's income. This majority has as its top priority the call for "a new international economic order" in which present inequalities will be reduced or eliminated by making today's rich poorer and today's poor richer.

The conference minority, dominated by the feminist movement of the advanced industrial countries, saw the central problem of women as that of attaining full legal, economic, social and political equality with men. Leaders of the women's rights movements in this country, for example, dream of the day when Harvard Medical School will have equal numbers of male and female students. Their colleagues from India, Bolivia and Chad can still only conjecture about when the distant day will come that every citizen of their countries will enjoy elementary literacy.

In these circumstances it is not surprising that the 10-year "plan" adopted in Mexico City is basically relevant to the problems of the developing countries, although it includes generalities of universal application. Helvi Sipila of Finland, the conference's secretary-general, said "I don't find very much" in the plan that has much importance for Finnish women, while Miriam Dell of New Zealand went further, assailing the plan as one under which "women will become more effective cogs in a man-made machine."

It is indicative of the dominant spirit at Mexico City that the American delegation got nowhere with its efforts to include a condemnation of sexism or to incorporate language asserting the right of women to control their own bodies. The American women in Mexico City were in one sense too radical for the more development-minded and less feminist delegates from Africa, Asia and Latin America.

One of the most important functions of Mexico City was that it brought about a meeting of these two worlds of women, and helped educate each group about the most fundamental concerns and priorities of the other. Although destructive and totally irrelevant political overtones—notably the Arab-inspired attack on Israel—severely damaged the persuasive impact of the conference, its essential recommendations (in the "plan") set a standard for human society. The problem still ahead is to achieve its realization.

...Danish Example

When Denmark joined Israel and the United States in voting against the so-called "Declaration of Mexico" (as distinct from the "Plan" adopted in Mexico City) because of its deliberately provocative political implications, the small Scandinavian country raised its voice for what it considered right, even though it has virtually no Jewish constituency of its own.

This latest demonstration of decency is in line with the character of the Danish people that guided their actions during World War II, when they defied the Nazis and did much to save the lives of their small Jewish population. It stands in contrast to the majority's acquiescence in the unprincipled political maneuvers which cheapened the proceedings in Mexico City.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Portuguese Syndicalism

The Portuguese Communist party—one of the most Stalinist and loyally pro-Soviet groups in the world—enjoys influence far disproportionate to the small share of the popular vote it won in the recent election. It is much better organized than other rival groups and has the material, financial and political power of the Soviet Union behind it.

But the Communist party of Portugal still has competition on both flanks, from more moderate groups like the Socialists and from ultra-leftists of Maoist and other persuasions. Most important, it does not yet control the armed forces, though several key military-political figures are clearly working closely with it.

One of the most interesting features of the Portuguese political scene is the appearance of syndicalism—the movement for workers' control of all economic enterprises. It is in the name of workers' control that the Socialist newspaper Republica was closed to its reporters and editors; and it is the same slogan that was used to justify the seizure of a Catholic radio station by its leftist technicians.

For the moment, both the Communist party and its more leftist rivals are competing to appear the prime sponsors of this new syndicalism. But everyone familiar with the history of the Soviet Union and the satellite Soviet states knows that workers' control is not what contemporary orthodox Communism represents.

In Moscow and in Prague, in East Berlin and in Pyongyang, the workers in all enterprises do what they are told by the directors of the vast state monopolies that direct all economic life in these countries. For orthodox Communists in Portugal and everywhere else, workers' control is only a convenient slogan to mislead the masses while the Communist monopoly of power is being put into place.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

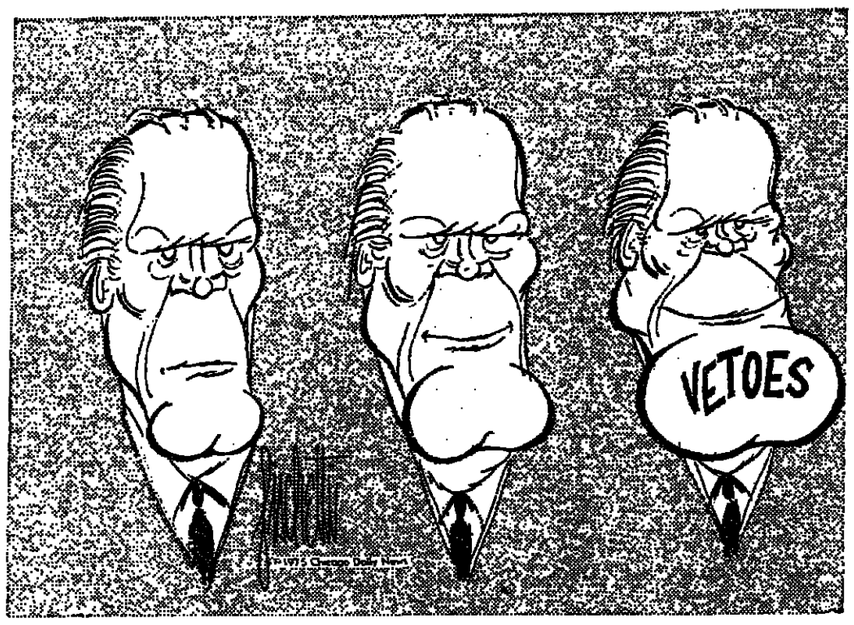
July 8, 1900

PARIS—The inauguration of the Paris Metropolitan Railway, which was to have taken place today, has been unavoidably postponed at the last moment. The committee appointed to inspect the line before acceptance only began its work yesterday, and will require at least another week. The Figaro declares, however, that trains will be running by July 14th at the latest.

Fifty Years Ago

July 8, 1925

DAYTON, Tenn.—Despite the learned protests of Bainbridge Colby, former secretary of state, and Clarence Darrow, noted Chicago trial lawyer, that the "monkey trial" should be held elsewhere than here on the ground that the town's preparations are "undignified and jocular," Prof. John T. Scopes, a high school teacher, will appear before judge and jury on Friday next.



'He Seemed Quite Plain and Hard to Draw Until He Developed an Iron Jaw.'

And Now the Good News

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—The following story and its headline, reprinted in its entirety, appeared recently on page one of the Cambridge (England) Evening News:

'Help Rat' Plea to Police

A "mercy" plea went out to Cambridge police early today after a rat was seen crashing into things in Burleigh Street with a yogurt tub wedged over its head. "Please put it out of its misery," was the call from an anxious lady. And the police comment: "Cor. The things we have to do!" A dog and handler went to investigate, but the rat had stumbled off and disappeared.

The world changes, but some things do remain reassuringly the same. The traveler in search of a nostalgic interlude in an accelerating life can still find it here. Economic strain and class bitterness notwithstanding, in the sense of the eccentric and the individual there will always be an England.

At the Aldeburgh Festival, Penelope Chetwode (Lady Betjeman) gave an illustrated lecture on the subject: Pony-trekking in search of Himalayan temples. Miss Chetwode began riding through the Himalayas when her father, the late Field Marshal Lord Chetwode, was commander in chief in India. She is a lady in her 60s, firm in manner and matter. Her remarks evoked much sympathetic laughter in the jubilee hall, but she never smiled.

"You may not have a bath," she said at one point, "but you get your legs massaged by your hostess." Her slide showed a small farmhouse, perched on a hill, where her trekking group spent the night.

In another farmhouse "a large hand came out of the rafters. It was a hippie with two airmail letters for me to post." Her pack pony, called Ugly, "was very much addicted to cannabis indica," the local marijuana weed. She advised that rivers could be crossed by floating on an inflated buffalo skin, and there was a slide of her doing so.

Brief Day

Listening to Miss Chetwode in that Victorian hall on the beachfront in Aldeburgh, one might have thought that nothing had changed since Victoria—that there was still an empire. No, that is unfair. She is just a particularly admirable example of the character—taking whatever comes as part of life's variety—that let this small island have its brief day in the sun.

Aldeburgh itself is an example of change underneath an unchanging surface. On the outskirts of the village, farmworkers still ride a bicycle to the farm every morning, sandwiches in a pack on the back, cloth cap above. The fishermen sell their catch of crabs and sole and the occasional lobster from huts on the shingle beach. The extraordinarily deep rural accent of East Suffolk has resisted BBC uniformity.

But the festival is a long way from pre-war England. Benjamin Britten has attracted musicians of world class to Aldeburgh. This year there was Sviatoslav Richter playing Beethoven in the great church at Blythburgh, and the American pianist Murray Perahia bringing Schumann to amazing life. What is the same, reassuringly the same, is the setting: The stone churches, the rivers, the view across the marshes to the North Sea.

"Thanking you," the receptionist said in sing-song as I registered at the hotel. Unchanged. Then a BBC announcer late at night apologized because he had inadvertently given the sign-off message before an added program that night, a debate between two politicians. "I shan't say good night again," he said later, after four or five more apologies. "And so I shall just say—good night."

Loss of Power

The British, or some of them, talk regretfully about their loss of power in the world. They do not know how well off they are.

How wonderful it must be to know that your country has not, lately, bombed another back into the Stone Age. How pleasant not to have to worry, if a British ship is seized by some revolutionary state, that your government will send B-52s to teach the wogs a lesson. How good for the digestion not to have a foreign secretary who may be responsible for more deaths than any other official in the world—and who solemnly deplores cruelty by governments he opposes.

Well, the point of nostalgia is to forget about unpleasant realities. So enjoy the evening newspaper headline, "Soccer Madness." Luxuriate in the talent of British journalists for finding policemen who say "Cor." And remember the tape on the British Airways plane—Alan Bennett, as the nasal minister in "Beyond the Fringe," intoning: "Roll back the lid on the sardine tin of life."

What's Going On?

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON.—What is going on among the Ford administration's arms strategists, who on the one hand appear to be pursuing strategic arms limitation with the Soviet Union but on the other are doing some saber-rattling both as to the use and the size of American nuclear forces?

Just last week, Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger questioned what most Americans had supposed was the U.S. determination not to be first to use nuclear weapons against another country. He was quoted by The Washington Post as having said at a breakfast with reporters: "First use could conceivably—let me underscore conceivably—involve what we define as strategic forces and possibly, possibly—underscore possibly—involve a selective strike at the Soviet Union. We do not necessarily exclude that, but it is indeed a very, very low probability."

This followed Mr. Schlesinger's testimony to Congress, made public on May 29, that to avoid defeat in Europe by a conventional attack from Warsaw Pact forces, the United States might authorize first use of some of the 7,000 battlefield "tactical" nuclear warheads it has provided for NATO forces. This might be necessary even if the attackers had not used nuclear weapons, Mr. Schlesinger said, and added that "the [nuclear] attack should be delivered with sufficient shock and decisiveness to forcibly change the perceptions of Warsaw Pact leaders and create a situation conducive to negotiations."

'Firebreak'

At the breakfast session last week, he was asked about the widespread view—held, for example, by Gerard C. Smith, the former American arms negotiator—that such "tactical" battlefield use of nuclear weapons was bound to breach the "firebreak" and lead to all-out nuclear warfare. He replied:

"The notion that a nuclear firebreak, if ever breached, must inevitably lead to escalation to the top has been supported neither in U.S. military planning, nor doctrine, nor policy statements."

Mr. Schlesinger also has been flaunting his nuclear weapons at Asia. In a news conference on June 20, he said the United States retained the option to use such weapons or introduce more ground troops in the event North Korea invaded South Korea. He also confirmed for the first time that the United States had tactical nuclear warheads in South Korea. Not unnaturally, the North Koreans promptly accused Mr. Schlesinger of "nuclear blackmail."

Helen Thomas of United Press International then put the question to President Ford at his news conference on June 26—did the United States still disavow first use of nuclear weapons?

"Well, the United States still has the policy that means that we have the maximum flexibility for the determination of what is in our own national interest," Mr. Ford replied. "I don't think it's appropriate for me to discuss in a press conference what our utilization will be of our tactical or strategic weapons. This is a matter that has to be determined if and when there are any requirements for our national interest."

That has the effect of supporting Mr. Schlesinger's statements. Still, all this might be viewed as mostly chest-thumping in the wake of defeat in Southeast Asia and in view of the real possibility of North Korea seizing the moment to move against South Korea. But that leaves out of account the practical changes Mr. Schlesinger has introduced into the American nuclear force.

Simply stated, he has shifted part of the land-based missile force with its multiple warheads to a "counter force" role; that means they are targeted on Soviet missiles rather than on Soviet cities. Last February, the Pentagon proposed also to develop such "counter force" ability for the Trident-2 submarine-based missile. The submarine nuclear force had previously been considered too inaccurate to be aimed at anything smaller than a city.

Denial

Mr. Schlesinger denies it, but to others these moves appear to be steps toward a so-called "first-strike capability" that would permit the United States to knock out the Soviet missile force before it could be launched.

Mr. Schlesinger also has announced plans to expand U.S. nuclear forces, from 2,198 strategic delivery vehicles to 2,490, and from 1,100 missiles with multiple warheads to 1,320, the upper limits agreed upon at Vladivostok. He says that both the shift to "counter force" targeting and the expanded missile forces are in response to a continuing Soviet nuclear buildup.

But how much might the Soviet buildup actually be in response to ours, in this deadliest of all games of leapfrog?

John Dornberg From Munich:

The Baader-Meinhof case is not likely to shine as an example of a democratic state's impartial response to the challenge of anarchy.

MUNICH.—Nearly seven weeks and 12 tempestuous courtroom sessions since it convened in Stuttgart, the Baader-Meinhof terrorist trial remains bogged down in legal preliminaries.

The prediction that the mammoth proceeding with its anticipated 1,000 witnesses would last at least one year, possibly two, now seems a conservative estimate.

The defense has filed, and holds in reserve, a catalogue of motions likely to delay the opening of the prosecution case and the presentation of evidence for many more weeks, if not months, to come.

Yet several conclusions can already be drawn about this case which—if one excludes those of Nazi criminals—is West Germany's first major political trial since the Third Reich.

The case is certain to leave an indelible mark on West Germany's future history and political development.

As a test of postwar democracy or demonstration of the West German accedence to the principle of the rule of law, the initial sessions and to a greater degree some of the events outside the tightly guarded courthouse, have revealed a wide gap between promise and reality.

Moreover, the case is not likely to shine as an example of a democratic state's well-tempered, impartial response to the dangerous challenge of anarchy and violence.

Quite the contrary.

Fortunately, some of the law and order hysteria in which the trial convened in May—after the assault on the West German Embassy in Stockholm and the abduction of Berlin's Christian Democratic leader Peter Lorenz—has subsided.

Thin Atmosphere

But the whole Baader-Meinhof prosecution has been unfolding in a historically thin atmosphere of due process and equal justice which has been pungently polluted by the trauma and reverberations of terrorism.

To a degree the principal defendants themselves—Andreas Baader, Ulrike Meinhof and Gudrun Ensslin—share the blame.

Insofar as they attempted to justify their violent rampage against the institutions and social order of West German democracy, they did so by equating the federal republic with quasi-fascism and portraying its laws, courts and governmental establishment as instruments of capitalist repression.

They are far from that, of course.

Original Aims

But whatever the original aims and intents of Baader, Meinhof and Ensslin when they unleashed the wave of political violence of which they stand accused, they have succeeded in turning back the clock in West Germany.

Indeed, they have succeeded in resuscitating some of that police-state mentality, still latent especially among the older generation, which has always made the postwar German edifice of legality and tolerance appear jerry-built and fragile.

The government's efforts to meet the challenge of terrorists, the Justice Ministry's and solicitor general's attempts to prosecute them and their alleged co-conspirators and sympathizers, and presiding Judge Theodor Prinzing's conduct of the Stuttgart trial seem to have awakened—to paraphrase Goethe—two souls beating in the West German breast.

One screams "Off with their heads," and be quick about it.

The other warns of the dangers of judicial overkill, or as the prestigious weekly Die Zeit said last Friday, the danger that "due process" itself is being put on trial.

Disturbing

Most disturbing for observers raised on a strong diet of Anglo-Saxon judicial principles, or what one might call "self-evident truths" and "inalienable rights," is the degree to which the law itself has been bent, ad hoc laws passed, and applied retroactively.

This holds not only for the effort to quell terrorism in general but for the prosecution of this case in particular.

Traditionally the judiciary in West Germany has been a professional reserve of conservatives—ultra and moderately so.

Of all spheres of public life, it underwent the least change and reformation after the war.

Of course, those judges, prosecutors and attorneys outrightly culpable in the crimes of Nazism have meanwhile been involuntarily retired.

But the mood and intellectual climate of the profession remains ossified and embalmed in a bygone era when *Disziplin über alles* was a national leitmotif.

The incursion of liberals and left-wingers into the sacred halls of the law has been regarded as a challenge to authority, and the Baader-Meinhof cases are providing an opportunity to finish them off.

Rights Curtailed

In the process, the defendants' rights to counsel, especially Baader's, have been curtailed since the start of the Stuttgart trial.

By ex-post facto application of a new law enacted last January, he was deprived of all his attorneys-of-choice on grounds that they were co-conspirators or abused their standing and professional privileges by serving as communications links between him and other members and supporters of the self-styled underground Red Army faction.

Baader entered the courtroom represented only by government-appointed counsel, whom he rejected.

The long recess in the trial last month was to give him an opportunity to choose a new lawyer—Hans-Heinz Heldmann.

Totally new to the case, Heldmann asked for a 10-day postponement to prepare himself and study at least some of the 50,000 pages that constitute the prosecution dossier and which the government has been amassing during a three-year investigation.

Judge Prinzing not only denied the request, but Heldmann has been denied copies of the material on grounds that "more are not available."

He has to use those in the possession of Baader's disqualified attorneys and the lawyers of the other defendants.

Raids

Two weeks ago, in a carefully orchestrated move by the government's new anti-terrorist squad, the offices of four of those attorneys in Hamburg, Berlin, Heidelberg and Stuttgart were raided.

Piles of defense materials were confiscated and two of Baader's former counsels, Klaus Croissant and Hans-Christian Stroebele, were arrested on charges of "supporting" an anarchist criminal organization, "influencing" prison hunger strikes, and "soliciting sympathy for the anarchists."

The raids—which extended to the homes of the lawyers' employees and relatives—were an ugly display of police abuse, replete with drawn machine guns and the confiscation of "suspicious" books from the private library of one attorney.

In Stuttgart agents even listened to dictaphone tapes between Gudrun Ensslin's and Ulrike Meinhof's lawyers which spelled out courtroom strategy for motions that have not even been filed.

Eighteen hours after the police action, Heinz Wunder, the chief prosecutor in the Stuttgart trial, stood up in court and pontifically denied either complicity or preknowledge on the part of the solicitor general's office.

Crates of Papers

But in the same breath he said the raids had been ordered for a "recess day" in the trial and insisted that "no defense materials" had been taken. How, asked the conservative Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, could Wunder know, in view of the crates upon crates of papers removed from the lawyers' offices?

The gravity of the charges against the terrorists leaves little room for sympathy for them. But as the trial has been unfolding, one does find oneself sympathizing with the as-yet frail flower of West German justice and democracy which is being trampled underfoot in the process.

The trial is still in its preliminary stages, but one can already predict, with sadness, that when it is finished, West Germany will not be quite the same.

Letters

S. Asian Democracy

Another myth has exploded in India, like its "peaceful" atom bomb. While preaching peace, India fought more wars and "police actions" than any other country since World War II. Major campaigns in or against Hyderabad, Junagadh, Ladakh, Kashmir, Nagaland, Mizos, Rann of Kutch, Goa, Bhutan, China, Pakistan (four times), and Bangladesh; then count border incidents with all its neighbors, internal security actions, troops for the United Nations, military training cadres to Third-World countries, a huge armaments industry and one of the largest standing armies in the world. It's an impressive military record for a country reared on the spirit of nonviolence.

What's now going on in the "world's biggest democracy"? At the first political crunch, will this also become a hollow drumbeat? Now we hear the Indian Army is muttering about Mrs. Gandhi's handling of the constitutional crisis. Eighteen years ago in Pakistan, the Constituent Assembly successfully challenged excesses of the then-president in the Supreme Court, only to have the army step in. And, dictatorship hasn't loosened its grip in Pakistan to this day.

Hopefully, the Indian people have the democratic experience to remedy any infringement of their constitution through rule of law. The Indian military must not be allowed to interfere, realizing from lessons across the borders that military rule is no cure but a worsening of illness. Surrounded by authoritarian regimes, the Indian democracy is still a dim light in the region.

M.K.

Hettersheim, W. Germany.

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News Analysis

Turkey Pulled by West, Past Glory

By Steven V. Roberts

ANKARA (NYT).—An old saying is heard frequently these days: "A Turk will burn up his blanket to kill a flea." In other words, if a Turk's pride is offended he can react with great fury, even if he winds up hurting himself.

Accordingly, many moderates here insist that if the U.S. Congress does not lift the arms embargo against Turkey, the governments will burn its blanket by retaliating against U.S. military installations.

"After a certain time we stop calculating," a Turkish diplomat warned. "It is a tradition in Turkey."

Bluster is unavoidable in this part of the world and some of it is certainly designed to put pressure on Congress. But there is a core of truth behind it that tells something about this country, which is going through a serious identity crisis.

Two Principles

When Kemal Ataturk created the modern Turkish Republic on the ruins of the Ottoman Empire after World War I, he based his vision on two principles: That Turkey would become a Western, secular state and that it would stay within its new borders and not revive dreams of conquest.

Ataturk's successors have remained remarkably loyal to that vision, but the transformation of the nation is far from complete. Tradition still influences Turkish life and character, as evidenced in the reaction to the Cyprus crisis last year and to the ensuing arms embargo.

One of Turkey's most urbane politicians was chatting amiably over lunch when he suddenly snapped: "We've found that decency doesn't pay, especially in relations with the United States. We were so loyal to the United States, we never criticized any of your actions, not even in Southeast Asia, and look what you did to us. But Egypt, which was a colony of Turkey for centuries—you think it's so important that President Ford goes all the way to Salzburg to meet Sadat."

That reference to Egypt revealed, if only fleetingly, some gnawing memories of lost greatness.

When Premier Suleyman Demirel was asked recently about policy toward the Greek islands in the Aegean Sea he jumped to his feet, pointed to a large wall map and exclaimed: "Those islands never belonged to Greece in history! They never had those islands! Those islands, all of them, belonged to the Ottoman Empire until 1911. They came and took those islands!"

Korean War

The politician who became testy at lunch was also expressing Turkey's belief that loyalty to the West had not been reciprocated. It is virtually impossible to have a conversation here without someone's mentioning the Turkish decision to fight alongside U.S. troops in Korea. "When we fought in Korea," the diplomat explained, "we wanted to show how attached we were to Western democracy and ideals."

A professor, well-known for his leftist views, termed his country pathetic and explained: "We always wanted to belong to the West more than you wanted to accept us." The answer, he mused, is for Turkey to give up dreams of Westernization and become part of the Third World.

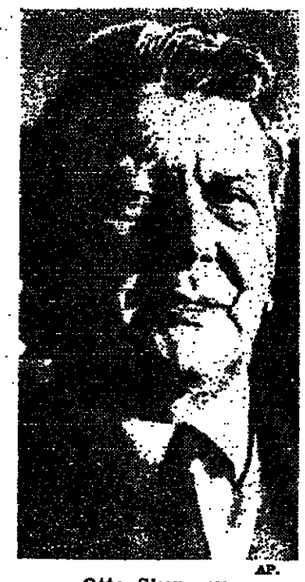
All such feelings come together on Cyprus. The Turks believe that the Christian West never cared about the sufferings of the Turkish Cypriots, a small Moslem minority.

The temptation to act wos overwhelming and the Turks refuse to understand why other countries raised objections. When the invasion was over, a journalist seemed to express the national mood when he exulted: "At last, we did what we should have done 10 years ago." A conservative banker added that "many countries think we've gone down but now we're feeling strong again. We feel we have worth in world affairs."

At that moment of national elation, Congress adopted the arms embargo. "We finally won a battle," a diplomatic correspondent complained, "and we couldn't taste the victory."

The Turkish bitterness was deepened by the conviction that the embargo was engineered by the "Greek lobby" in the United States.

Today Turkey wants to be true to Ataturk, remaining part of the West, and fears it might jeopardize relations with the United States. At the same time the elemental impulses toward conquest and dignity demand retribution. The outcome of the struggle between the two sides of the national character is uncertain.



Otto Skorzeny AP.

Obituaries

Otto Skorzeny, SS Daredevil, Noted for Mussolini Rescue

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, July 7.—Otto Skorzeny, 67, the World War II Nazi daredevil whose most spectacular feat was rescuing Benito Mussolini from a mountaintop prison, died here Saturday of bronchial cancer.

The Austrian-born former SS colonel had lived quietly in Spain for more than 20 years, engaging in a variety of business enterprises, including an apparently prosperous export-import business, real estate and engineering. At one point, he reportedly held an interest in a charter airline running supplies to Biafra and he was accredited by the Spanish government as a correspondent for rightist West German newspapers. He published his memoirs last year.

He was acquitted by an Allied war crimes court at Dachau in 1947 and transferred to a German internment camp at Darmstadt to await trial by a de-Nazification court, which could have sentenced him to up to 10 years. In 1948, he escaped from the camp and two years later he escaped capture in Paris, where he apparently had been living under assumed names.

Col. Skorzeny seemed to have no regrets about his wartime activities. After being struck by a former French Resistance fighter in a television studio in Paris in February, he was quoted by a Spanish newspaper as saying: "I am proud to have faithfully served my country and the Führer, who was elected by the German people with an overwhelming majority."

He added: "The only thing I lament is that all Europe—and not only Germany—is divided and torn by those powers that I had the honor of fighting."

Glider Raid

Col. Skorzeny, who was 6 feet 4 inches tall and had a large scar on his face, a memento of student days, first came to prominent attention in 1943 when, after service on the Eastern front, he was chosen by Hitler to lead a daring glider raid on a small plateau on Gran Sasso peak in the Abruzzi mountains, where Mussolini was being held captive in a hotel. The Duce was being held by Italians loyal to King Umberto, who was planning to seek an armistice.

He managed to fly the former dictator to safety, although their small plane almost crashed on take-off.

Nearly a year later, he went to Budapest, posing at first as an Austrian tourist. He then led a unit of troops in capturing the Hungarian leader, Admiral Horthy, thus keeping Hungary in the war on the German side.

In December, 1944, Col. Skorzeny was put at the head of specially chosen commandos to infiltrate the Allied lines in France. They were to create confusion as the German war machine launched a desperate offensive in the Ardennes.

Behind the Lines

The group was chosen for its knowledge of American slang. Its members wore U.S. uniforms, carried Allied equipment and succeeded for a while in passing useful information back to their headquarters as well as destroying bridges and blowing up ammunition dumps.

Had Col. Skorzeny been captured, he probably would have been shot as a spy. But he got away, adding to the legend that caused British Gen. Sir Brian Horrocks to dub him "the most famous cloak and dagger figure of the whole war." It was for this exploit that he later faced war-crimes charges.

Even after the war, stories continued about his exploits, with the Russians suggesting that at one time he was being trained to assassinate Winston Churchill and Stalin.

After the war his name was periodically associated with various activities. He repeatedly denied reports from Jerusalem that he had organized an underground escape route for former Nazis and reports by an Italian magazine that he had been consultant to a group that planned to assassinate Cuban Premier Fidel Castro.

Eugenio Lopez Sr.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7 (AP).—Eugenio Lopez sr., 74, self-exiled former industrial, broadcasting and publishing magnate in the Philippines and strong critic of President Ferdinand Marcos, died here yesterday of cancer.

Mr. Lopez owned the Manila Chronicle and Chronicle Broadcasting Network, the largest television network in the Philippines. His son, Eugenio Lopez jr. has been under arrest in the Philippines since 1972, accused of conspiring to assassinate President Marcos. His brother Fernando was vice-president of the Philippines until martial law was declared by Mr. Marcos in 1972.

Alexei Shakhurin

MOSCOW, July 7 (Reuters).—Alexei Shakhurin, 71, the wartime Soviet aviation industry minister later exiled by Stalin, has died, Pravda reported today.

As people's commissar of the aviation industry from 1940 to 1946, Gen. Shakhurin was responsible for evacuating aircraft factories to areas safe from the invading Germans and for developing combat planes. From 1946 to 1953 he was sent into internal exile on charges of misdirecting aviation development and overexpenditure of state funds. He was rehabilitated after Stalin's death and served in other government posts.

Baroness Stocks

LONDON, July 7 (AP).—Baroness Stocks, 83, a suffragette who fought for women's right to vote when she was 16, died yesterday, her family said.

Mary Stocks, economist, educationist, social worker, playwright, member of many government commissions and a popular broadcaster, was given a life peerage by Prime Minister Harold Wilson in 1966. Last year she quit the Labor party, saying that Mr. Wilson's policies were leading to government by labor unions.

In Waging Ideological War

Mozambique Gives Priority To Issues on Domestic Front

By Charles Mohr

LOURENCO MARQUES, Mozambique (NYT).—The new rulers of Mozambique have promised to wage ideological war not only on conservative and capitalist ideas but also on the superstitions, inertia and negative aspects of traditional African tribal life.

The Mozambique Liberation Front, popularly known as Frelimo, appeared to place priority on domestic problems rather than on foreign policy as it assumed power June 25 in this former Portuguese colony in Eastern Africa.

This contrasts with the record of some other African leaders who have put heavy emphasis on international affairs and image as an almost escapist way of avoiding intractable domestic problems.

Frelimo is a strongly Marxist party and evidently intends to reshape Mozambique along Communist lines. But it clearly believes that the transformation must be done on a careful, step-by-step basis.

'Great Difficulties'

"We need to be conscious of the great difficulties we shall have to face," Samora Machel, the party and state President, said in a recent speech.

"In the phase of people's democracy in which we are now engaged as a phase of the Mozambican revolutionary process, our aim is to lay the material, ideological, administrative and social foundations of our state," he added.

Mr. Machel, 41, who directed the long guerrilla war against Portugal, said the colonial administrative machinery he had inherited "is in its nature, composition and methods, a profoundly retrograde and reactionary structure which has to be completely revolutionized in order to put it at the service of the masses."

'Feudal Mentality'

He warned that there were other "realities we also need to be profoundly conscious of," including the fact "that we are winning political power but do not yet have economic power." Mr. Machel also pointed out a special problem that the new regime faces, what he called "the feudal, traditional mentality which is predominant in the rural areas."

Mr. Machel said the first great task of the party, which has asserted a superior authority over the new government, is to carry out "an ideological offensive" against such traditional African conservatism as well as "the colonial and capitalist mentality which is deeply rooted in the urban areas."

The report of a party meeting held in February in the town of Macouba gave more specific guidelines for the ideological offensive that is to be carried out in so-called "dynamic groups," which Frelimo has organized at places of work and in neighborhoods throughout the country.

The Macouba report called for efforts to eradicate some aspects of traditional African life that would impede the creation of a new Socialist state but it called for more lenient treatment for that sort of error than for modern ideological heresies.

The report said that the party should make a distinction between "a faulty idea which may and ought to be enlightened and corrected" and "a planned maneuver or fully conscious deviation."

Examples of the first were given as "superstition, witchcraft and polygamy." An example of a full deviation was "those who support the reconciliation of opposing ideologies."

The Macouba meeting resolved that all citizens "compromised with capitalism" or in the past associated with either the colonial regime or rival black nationalist parties must be excluded from Frelimo and the dynamic groups. Others to be excluded included persons guilty of tribalism, racism, regionalism, encouraging strikes or "easy profits."

Arrogance of Power

Among the deviations listed were arrogance of power, the concept of self-importance, demagogy in the use of ideology, conscious misinterpretations of the party line, encouragement of favoritism "and all and any form of exploitation."

The party has also complained of prostitution, which was formerly widespread in Mozambique, and has promised to wipe it out. Considerable progress in this field has already been made and the squalid "sin street" near this capital's waterfront is now dark and quiet. But prostitutes still operate quietly, some residents said.

Frelimo has also placed heavy emphasis on women's liberation —more so than any other African political movement. The party has called for the abolition of the traditional "bride price" paid by the bridegroom's family or any other form of economic transaction connected with marriage. The otherwise stern ideologists of Frelimo say only love must be the basis of marriage.

However, the party warns that authentic female liberation does not lie in escape from household tasks or a better standard of living but rather in full participation in the party's efforts to transform Mozambique completely.

Germany Gaining Reputation For Stinginess on EEC Funds

BRUSSELS (NYT).—West Germany, which is the Common Market's richest country, has gained the reputation among diplomats from its eight partners as the stingiest.

Because of a rising budget deficit in Bonn, the West Germans have been increasingly reserved about putting up funds for Common Market projects.

"Every issue now becomes a fight between Germany and the others over money," an EEC official in Brussels said.

With the British referendum out of the way and the French policy on European cooperation considerably softened after a year with Valéry Giscard d'Estaing at the helm in Paris, the Germans have been looked on as villains when the nine-member community fails to agree on joint programs.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who is seen by other West Europeans as a tough leader interested mainly in national economic problems, has reinforced that image, especially following the chancellorship of the more European-minded Willy Brandt, who quit in May of last year.

Mr. Schmidt represents a new self-confident generation of West Germans who do not feel responsible for the guilt of World War II. Hence, he does not feel obliged to defer to the others in European-unity questions.

"The Germans are the only ones *the commission is frightened of*," an official of the EEC Executive Commission in Brussels said recently. "They are the only ones who can say no to projects and stand up alone."

"We are beginning to see that German budget policy is to put top priority on national affairs and leave what's left over for the Common Market," a Belgian official said last week after West Germany said that it would not support a supplementary budget of $55 million for joint European nuclear-research work.

Science Minister Hans Matthofer of West Germany had to defend the position at a meeting in Luxembourg last week and ran into strong attacks from his colleagues. The Dutch, for example, called the stand "illogical" and "not correct." In the end, Mr. Matthofer agreed to a reduced amount of funding on the condition that the commission work out an immediate plan for research that will cut all unnecessary expenditure.

At a meeting of the EEC two weeks ago, the West German minister of agriculture, Josef Ertl, broke a deadlock over aid for Italian fruit and vegetable growers, which was holding up the community's entire Mediterranean trade policy, by pledging $4 million more to the program than he was authorized by Bonn.

The West German attitude has scaled down the community spending on numerous cooperation projects and threatens to become more serious. The EEC will require supplementary farm budgets later this year and a 20-percent rise in its normal operating budget of close to $20 billion for 1976.

Ecologists to Harass Soviet Whale Ships

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7 (AP).—A fishing boat with a crew of 14 ecologists left here yesterday to pursue and harass Russian whalers.

The 80-foot Phyllis Cormac, of the Canadian Greenpeace Foundation, is supported by various individuals and ecology groups, including Project Jonah, Friends of the Earth and the Oceanic Society.

U.K. Labor Party Sends Group to EEC Parliament

STRASBOURG, July 7 (AP).—Michael Stewart, Britain's former foreign secretary, arrived today at the head of the first delegation from the British Labor party to attend a meeting of the European Parliament.

In the 2 1/2 years that Britain has been a member of the Common Market, the Labor party has boycotted meetings of the Parliament. The Conservative and Liberal parties have always sent representatives. The Labor party changed its mind after Britons voted 2-to-1 on June 6 to stay in the community.

Mr. Stewart said his group intends to contribute a distinctively British approach, both in procedure and in solving concrete problems. Asked about a proposal before the European Parliament to integrate the nine member countries more closely into a "European union," Mr. Stewart said there was a movement afoot to delay the project and it would be wise not to vote on it until September.

Vatican Reports On Cooperation With Protestants

VATICAN CITY, July 7 (AP).—The Catholic Church is collaborating with other Christian churches to help "the increasing number of people becoming casualties" of modern society, the Vatican said today.

The Vatican made public a 30-page document approved by Pope Paul VI dealing with cooperation between Catholics and Protestants. It was sent in February to all Catholic bishops to provide guidelines for collaboration with Protestant churches at local, regional and national levels.

The document issued by the Vatican Secretariat for the Promotion of Christian Unity said Catholics and Protestants are working together in Bible study, prayer and worship, pastoral care, communications media, national and international emergencies and relief of human need.

"As the pressures of contemporary life, especially in great cities, become more intense, Christians are aware of their urgent responsibility to minister to the increasing number of people who become casualties of society," the document said.

In many places, he said, Catholics "are joining with other churches and religious communities to provide services for people with pressing personal problems, whether material, moral or psychological."

Detective Dies, 2 Hurt In Ulster Bomb Trap

BELFAST, July 7 (UPI).—A booby-trap bomb today killed a detective and seriously injured his colleagues and a school caretaker in Lurgan, 40 miles west of Belfast.

The detective was the fourth policeman killed in Northern Ireland this year and the 54th police fatality in the province during six years of violence between Protestants and Catholics.

Hardliners Seen Gaining Influence Inside Pathet Lao

From Wire Dispatches

VIENTIANE, Laos, July 7.—The travel plans of three Pathet Lao ministers have led Western observers here to believe that the influence of hardliners will grow in the leadership of the pro-Communist Pathet Lao.

"It's the beginning of the changing of the old guard," a Western diplomat said.

Phoumi Vongvichit, Pathet Lao Deputy Premier and foreign minister of the Laotian coalition government, left the country today with his wife. He said that he was going to Hanoi and Peking for medical treatment. Mr. Phoumi was replaced by Gen. Phoume Sipraseuth, a hard-line Communist.

Trips are also planned by the Pathet Lao information minister, Souk Vongsak, and the economy minister, Soth Pethrasy.

Reliable sources said that hardline Pathet Lao officials probably will take over the posts of the departing ministers. Mr. Souk is to go abroad for medical treatment while Mr. Soth is planning to take a vacation in the Pathet Lao zone.

2 Churches Back Male Priesthood

VATICAN CITY, July 7 (AP).—Roman Catholic and Russian Orthodox churches have reaffirmed their opposition to the ordination of women as priests, a joint communiqué announced today.

The communiqué was issued by the Vatican after leaders of both churches, including Metropolitan Nikodim of Leningrad, met in Trent in northern Italy.

"The traditional teaching of the two churches limiting priestly ordination to men only was reaffirmed" in the meetings, the communiqué said.

Youth Dies in Fall at Pamplona's Bull Running



United Press International

Bulls chase youths through the streets of Pamplona.

PAMPLONA, Spain, July 7 (UPI).—Hundreds of aficionados "ran the bulls" in the Fiesta of San Fermin today and only four of them got hurt in what Ernest Hemingway once called "a morning's pleasure." But a spectator fell from a wall and was killed.

An estimated 80,000 visitors are crowded into this town of 130,000 to take part in the week-long fiesta.

Until next Monday, there will be bullfights every day, and singing, dancing and drinking in the streets.

The first of the eight "encierros"—the "running of the bulls"—was held today when the bulls for the afternoon's fights were released from their corrals on the outskirts of town to run through barricaded streets to the bullring.

Ahead of the Horns

Hundreds of Pamplona youths and tourists ran ahead of them straining to keep out of reach of the bulls' horns and hooves.

Police said the toll was small —only four injured. Six persons have died in the "encierros" in the last 34 years and every year more than 100 are gored or otherwise injured.

But tragedy today struck among the spectators, many of whom had been drinking all night.

A youth identified by police as William McLeod Steel, 21, of Sydney, fell from a wall and died of a fractured skull.

The fiesta opened yesterday to unusual political overtones.

For the first time, opponents of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's regime broke the fiesta's tacit political truce to shout "freedom, freedom" and scatter anti-regime leaflets at the opening ceremonies.

Later, during the traditional procession through Pamplona to the Church of San Fermin, the city's patron saint, a red flag suddenly appeared among the marchers.

Police sources said the matter was ignored and no arrests made in order not to spoil the fiesta. The red flag was seized by police.

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OPERA IN PARIS

A Touch of Women's Liberation

By David Stevens

PARIS, July 7 (IHT).—Since nothing much happens by accident at the Paris Opéra these days, it is tempting to guess at the motives for the revival of Paul Dukas's "Ariane et Barbe-Bleue." Perhaps a gesture toward lovers of French opera who lament the "internationalizing" of the Opera, or even a lyric salute to international women's year.

In any case, it is welcome to have this only opera by the fastidious and restrained contemporary of Debussy in the repertory for a while again, although the new production that was unveiled Saturday by the Opéra is unlikely to liberate the work from the twilight zone of popularity where it has hovered most of the time since its creation at the Opéra-Comique in 1907. It was last seen here at the Opéra in 1952.

Symbol-Laden

Maurice Maeterlinck's symbol-laden poem, unlike "Pelléas" written expressly for lyric treatment, draws heavily on the mythological significance of Ariane (Ariadne, Arianna) and Bluebeard. Ariane, his seventh wife, enters Bluebeard's castle with six silver keys, each of which reveals a treasure in precious gems, and the forbidden golden key, which reveals five of his previous wives held prisoner in the dungeons.

"I thought you were stronger and wiser than your sisters," Bluebeard reproaches. "You will lose the happiness that I wanted for you . . . Renounce knowledge and I can pardon you."

"The happiness I want cannot live in the darkness," is Ariane's reply. "I can pardon when I know everything." She thinks she will liberate her unhappy predecessors too, but despite three acts of consciousness-raising sessions, they opt for familiar slavery over the liberty of the unknown, and Ariane leaves alone.

'Superior Nature'

Yet the composer will not allow a women's lib interpretation. She does not act out of feminist conviction, he wrote, "but by the expansion of a superior nature." She stands for all seekers of light and truth.

Unfortunately for its durability as an opera, this work does not reveal its rich content either vocally or through stage action. Almost all the singing is confined to women's voices, which makes for a certain paleness, and dramatically it is hopelessly static. It is a psychological drama whose musical burden is carried almost entirely by the rich, highly colored and carefully crafted orchestral score—not unlike the stage works of Debussy or Wagner, between whom Dukas's idiom occupies a limited but well-defined middle ground. On Saturday, it was played with full tone and sympathy by the conductor Gary Bertini, making his debut in the house, and the Opéra's orchestra.

Role of Ariane

Grace Bumbry sang the long role of Ariane, almost constantly on stage, with an unfailing flow of strong, velvety mezzo vocalism, but visually neither she nor Jacques Dupont—who staged and designed the production—were able to suggest more than a statuesque and remote Lady Bountiful. Jacques Mars and the impersonators of the captive wives did the best they could with their two-dimensional characters.

Dupont has designed many sumptuous productions for the Opéra, but this, alas, is not one of them. His single great hall hovers somewhere between vaguely medieval and modishly art nouveau, the glaring light toward which Ariane is drawn is more like a prison searchlight than a symbol of enlightenment, and his Klimt-inspired costumes lost most of their impact in the ineffective stage lighting.



Grace Bumbry, left, as Ariane at the Paris Opéra.

Tourism in U.K. Is on the Rise

LONDON, July 7 (Reuters).—Britain received 13 per cent more foreign visitors during the first four months of this year than during the corresponding period of 1974, according to figures released today by the Trade Department and the British Tourist Authority.

However, the number of visitors from the United States dropped by 4 per cent.

Arrivals from Common Market countries were up 13 per cent, with 21 per cent more Frenchmen crossing the Channel while Belgian and Luxembourg tourists increased by 19 per cent.

The number of visitors from the rest of West Europe jumped 16 per cent overall on the four-month period last year. Forty-two per cent more visitors came from Norway and 26 per cent more from both Spain and Austria.



Music in England: *Questionable Casting of 'Cosi' Revivals*

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, July 7 (IHT).—The casting of two revivals of Mozart's "Cosi Fan Tutte," one at the Royal Opera two weeks ago, the other at the Glyndebourne Festival Friday night, might almost seem to imply a wish on the part of the producers to emphasize the universality of the opera's cynical moral:

At Covent Garden we had Anna Tomowa-Sintow, a Bulgarian Fiordiligi; Anne Howells, an English Dorabella; Judith Blegen, an American Despina; Ruediger Wohlers, a German Ferrando; Robert Kerns, an American Guglielmo and Richard Van Allan, an English Don Alfonso. It should be noted that Tomowa-Sintow, Kerns and Wohlers were substituted for a New Zealander, an Italian and a German respectively.

And at Glyndebourne we had Bozena Betley, a Polish Fiordiligi; Reni Penkova, a Bulgarian Dorabella; Kurt Skram, a Norwegian Guglielmo; Evelyn Mandac, a Philippine Despina, and two Americans, Robert Johnson and Michael Devlin, as Ferrando and Don Alfonso.

A second cast, taking over beginning July 24, will include an Australian, two Swedes, two Frenchmen and an Englishman. All that is missing is two Albanians to make the disguises of Ferrando and Guglielmo properly authoritative.

This is all very well as an encouragement of the brotherhood of man, but it has its disadvantages for the presentation of "Cosi Fan Tutte," if only because there is hardly another opera in the repertoire where a thoroughly integrated ensemble is so essential.

Which is not to say that both productions have not been enjoyable. It is rather that in neither case has there been the time and rehearsal required for that ultimate teamwork—as in the Vienna production of the early postwar years—that can make "Cosi" not only enjoyable but memorable.

In both cases, too, we have had Fiordiligis without the rich low register extension so vital to her two great arias. Maybe they just don't come like that any more.

At French Festival

First Large-Scale Look At Volkonsky's Work

By Paul Moor

LA ROCHELLE, France (IHT).—The third annual International Encounters of Contemporary Art, aside from presenting some first-rate theater and a film festival, concentrated its ambitious musical presentations on two composers, the French-nationalized refugee from Greece, Iannis Xenakis, 53, and the still stateless refugee from the Soviet Union, André Volkonsky, 42.

Xenakis, acclaimed throughout most of the world as one of the most original talents in composition today, hardly needs introduction. Suffice it to say that three La Rochelle programs devoted almost entirely to Xenakis, including the world premiere of "Empreintes," a massive work for large orchestra commissioned by this festival, reconfirmed Xenakis's position as a dazzlingly imaginative lone wolf warily skirting the present-day compositional pack.

André Volkonsky was born in Geneva to Prince and Princess Volkonsky, taken by his homesick parents to Stalin's Russia in 1947, was admitted to the Moscow Conservatory and was expelled for, among other things, his persistent, defiant interest in such ideologically suspect composers as Wagner and Debussy. Volkonsky's early composition was primarily influenced by dodecaphonism learned from a Romanian-born pupil of Webern and Berg. He survived by becoming the Soviet Union's first harpsichordist ever and founder and conductor of Madrigal, an instrumental and vocal ensemble devoted to music from the Middle Ages to the Renaissance. Volkonsky managed to emigrate two years ago and has now settled in his birthplace, Geneva.

Claude Samuel, this festival's artistic director, wisely decided to go all-or-nothing on Volkonsky, who had gone 12 years without a performance of his music in the Soviet Union and arrived in the West with a parcel of his scores he has never heard. In addition to presenting Volkonsky in a brilliant organ recital devoted to the two Gabrielis and Frescobaldi, La Rochelle also presented two and a half complete concerts of Volkonsky's own works, including three world premieres, plus a public discussion scheduled for broadcasting soon.

In spite of all these good intentions, one will still have to wait for really definitive, or even creditable, performances of the two largest Volkonsky works unveiled here, a sort of triple concerto entitled "Concerto Itinerant" and another orchestral work called "The Links of Time." In the former, three truly outstanding soloists, the soprano Gloria Davy, the flutist Machiko Takahashi, the Soviet emigrant violinist Philipp Hirschhorn, the conductor Jean-Pierre Jaquillat, and in the latter the conductor Edgar Howarth, all exerted themselves prodigiously and covered themselves with glory, but the Radio France Chamber Orchestra deserves coals of fire on its collective gray head for an attitude, in performance as well as rehearsal, ranging from indifference to open hostility and disgust.

Chamber works went better, particularly "Shtchaza's Laments," admirably sung by Lucia Kerstens, and a new work combining the harpsichord and the tar, an ancient Persian instrument.

All in all, music historians of the future may well look back on this festival for having provided, however inadequately, first large-scale hearings to the most interesting and important Russian composer since Shostakovich, possibly since Stravinsky.

Art Student Charged

ZURICH, July 7 (Reuters).—A 34-year-old West German studying for an art history doctorate has been arrested here on charges of stealing paintings and engravings worth some 300,000 Swiss francs (about $120,000) from museums and libraries in West Germany and Switzerland, police said today. Police said the man—whose name they did not disclose—sold most of the stolen items to buy works of art for his own collection.

The Festival Circuit in Europe

PARIS, July 7 (IHT).—The following is a guide to international festivals opening in August and September. Additional information may be obtained from festival organizers whose addresses are also given. (Information about earlier festivals was published in articles which appeared in the IHT on March 19, April 3 and 10.)

Santander (Aug. 1-31): Among the visitors to this festival on Spain's northern coast are Montserrat Caballe, Yehudi Menuhin, Nicanor Zabaleta, Friedrich Gulda and Dimitri Bashkirov. The Prague Chamber Orchestra and the Royal Philharmonic, under Antal Dorati, also will supplement the customary classical, Spanish and folk dance and theater. (International Festival of Music and Dance, Plaza de Velarde, Santander, Spain.)

* * *

Lucerne (Aug. 13-Sept. 6): The 37th festival is centered, as usual, on the orchestral concerts, with the Swiss Festival Orchestra and Chorus under Ferencsik opening the proceedings with Liszt's Hungarian Coronation Mass. Other orchestras are the Southwest German Radio under Ernest Bour, the Israel Philharmonic under Zubin Mehta and Michael Tilson Thomas, the Berlin Philharmonic under Karajan and the New York Philharmonic under Boulez. Witold Lutoslawski will conduct his own "Preludes and Fugue" (1972), and recitalists will be Edith Mathis, Gérard Souzay, Yehudi Menuhin, Maurizio Pollini, Deszö Ranki and Julian Bream. (Internationale Musikfestwochen, Pilatusstrasse 14, 6005 Lucerne, Switzerland.)

* * *

Helsinki (Aug. 21-Sept. 5): A new Finnish opera, Kokkonen's "The Last Tempation," is on the program, as are Britten's "Curlew River" and "Burning Fiery Furnace." Luigi Nono will be on hand with his music, and visiting orchestras include the Czech and Stockholm Philharmonics. (Unioninkatu 28, SF-00100 Helsinki 10, Finland.)

* * *

Edinburgh (Aug. 24-Sept. 13): Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" will be given a new festival production, conducted by Daniel Barenboim and staged by Geraint Evans; Berlin's Deutsche Oper brings Berg's "Lulu" and Strauss's "Salome," and the Scottish Opera will give the world premiere of Robin Orr's "Hermiston." Leonard Bernstein will conduct and play Ravel on the piano with the Orchestre National de France, and conduct his own "Chichester Psalms" with the London Symphony. The Royal Ballet will give the first performance of Peter Wright's "El Amor Brujo" and the Alwin Nikolais company will give two programs. Otherwise there is the usual formidable musical, theatrical, film and fringe activity. (21 Market Street, Edinburgh EH1 1BW.)

* * *

Montreux-Vevey (Aug. 31-Oct. 6): The visiting orchestras include the Osaka Philharmonic under Takashi Asahina, the Cleveland Orchestra under Maazel, the Gewandhaus Bach Orchestra from Leipzig, and the Moscow Philharmonic under Kondrashin. The Berlin String Quartet and the Vienna Wind Quintet will play at the Château de Chillon, and the sixth Clara Haskil piano competition also is on the program. (Secretariat, 42 Grand-Rue, CH-1820 Montreux, Switzerland.)

* * *

Mazamet, France (Sept. 1-7): This festival, devoted to Bach, marks its 10th anniversary this year with Henryk Szeryng, Huguette Dreyfus and conductor Jean Fournet on hand to perform the master's works in various Languedoc towns. Besides Bach, there will be the world premiere of Jacques Bondon's "Oratorio de la Resurrection," at Gaillac. (Festival Jean-Sébastien Bach, Maison du Tourisme, 81-Mazamet, France.)

* * *

Besançon (Sept. 4-14): Opens with a concert by the North German Radio Orchestra under Moshe Atzmon and closes with one by the Rhône-Alpes Philharmonic under Serge Baudo. The Beaux Arts Trio appears alone and in the Beethoven Triple Concerto, and the Ensemble Instrumental de Lausanne and the Melos Quartet of Stuttgart are among the other ensembles on hand. There is also the 25th annual competition for young conductors. (Parc des Expositions, Planoise, 25000-Besançon, France.)

* * *

Berlin (Sept. 6-Oct. 1): Lotte Lenya is one of many who will join in a five-concert cycle of Kurt Weill's music at the Akademie der Künste. The Deutsche Oper is mounting a new production of "Parsifal," staged and designed by Filippo Sanjust. Seiji Ozawa conducts the Berlin Philharmonic, choruses and soloists in Mahler's Eighth Symphony, and visiting orchestras are from Israel, Cleveland, New York and Cologne. The 12 Cellists of the Berlin Philharmonic will play works by Blacher and Jean Françaix (a premiere) and Ernst Krenek. Mauricio Kagel, Karlheinz Stockhausen and Luciano Berio will present new works of their own. Theater includes the Piccolo Teatro of Milan, the La Mama of New York and Japanese No. Exhibitions include Claes Oldenburg, "Die Brücke," and one on American Shaker communities. (Berliner Festwochen, Bundesallee 1-12, 1 Berlin 15.)

* * *

Perugia (Sept. 14-28): The Sagra Musicale Umbra is in its 30th year of giving concerts, opera and other musical events dealing with sacred themes, in this and other Umbrian cities and towns. (Casella Postale No. 341, 06100 Perugia, Italy.)

* * *

Paris (Sept. 16-Dec. 15): The Festival d'Automne's music program includes 31 concerts and the first festival of the International Society of Contemporary Music to be held in Paris since 1937 (Oct. 25-29). For dance (Nov. 10-24), there will be 20 young troupes from 17 countries. Thirteen theatrical spectacles include nine premieres, and visiting troupes include La Mama and The House of New York, Luca Ronconi's version of Aristophanes, and Milan's Piccolo Teatro with Strehler's production of "The Cherry Orchard," and Nicholas Schöffer will install his "Grand Prism" in the Sorbonne chapel. (3 Cite Bergere, 75009 Paris.)

* * *

Warsaw (Sept. 20-28): The Swedish Radio Orchestra, the Györ Philharmonic (Hungary), and the Chamber Choir from Tallin (Soviet Union) will join Polish ensembles in this year's Warsaw Autumn contemporary music festival. (27 Rynek Starego Miastra, 00-262 Warsaw.)

* * *

Barcelona (Sept. 26-Oct. 31): The annual festival of the Jeunesses Musicales—concerts, recitals, Spanish ballet, and an exhibition of autograph scores from the collection of the tenor Anton Dermota. (Via Layetana 139, La. Barcelona 3.)

* * *

Bratislava (Oct. 4-19): The long list of visiting ensembles and soloists includes orchestras from Moscow, Bologna, Prague and Budapest, opera companies from Belgrade, East Berlin and Prague, flutist Severino Gazzelloni, pianists Friedrich Gulda and Bruno Leonardo Gelber, violinist Henryk Szeryng, and soprano Anneliese Rothenberger. (Secretariat, c/o Slovkoncert, Leningradská 5, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.)

Graz (Oct. 4-26): The Styrian Autumn, devoted to the contemporary arts, has scheduled musical first performances by Friedrich Cerha, Roman Haubenstock-Ramati, Robert Moran, Dietmar Polaczek and others. The program includes experimental dance, theater, exhibitions and symposiums. (Mandellstrasse 38, 8010 Graz, Austria.)

* * *

Wexford (Oct. 23-Nov. 2): Strictly for operatic rarities, this year Cavalli's "Eritrea," conducted by Jane Glover and staged by Ian Strasfogel, Lalo's "Le Roi d'Ys" and Rossini's "La Pietra del Paragone." (Wexford Festival, Wexford, Ireland.)

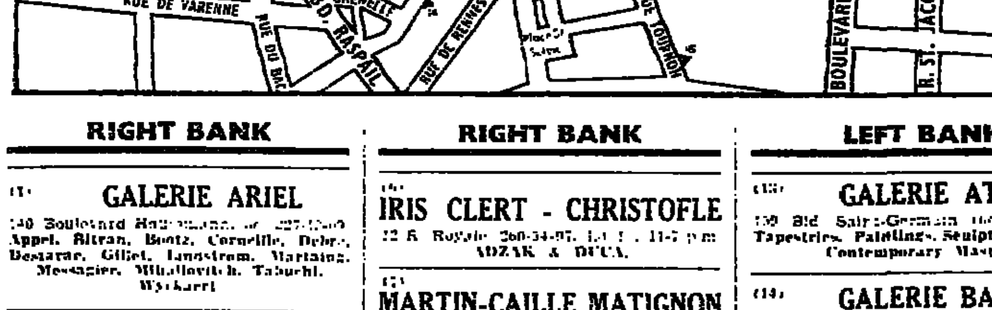
—DAVID STEVENS.

Map in China Tomb

PEKING, July 7 (Reuters).—Archaeologists have found an elaborate map of the universe on the ceiling of an 800-year-old Peking tomb excavated in central China's Hopei Province, the Peking People's Daily reported. It said that the map showed the position of 268 planets and stars.

PARIS ART GALLERIES





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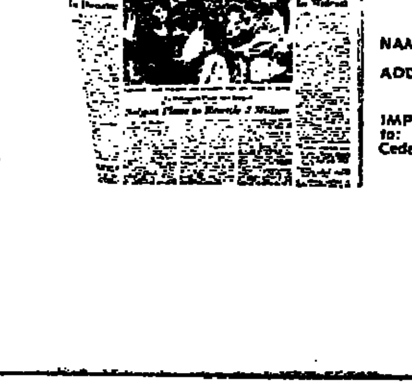
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As Orders Surge, Inventories Fall

Better Economic Trend Seen by U.S. Buyers

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP-DJ).—A surge in new orders and production and a quickened pace of inventory liquidation fueled a business recovery in June, company purchasing agents reported.

A survey by the National Association of Purchasing Management Inc., a trade group, also showed "encouraging employment trends" as layoffs declined and job openings rose. That trend "looks better now than at any time in the past year," E. F. Andrews, chairman of the group's business survey committee, said.

The business expansion could be aborted by several events, the buying agents said. Among those causing concern are a possible increase in oil prices by the exporting nations, curtailments of natural gas production and mounting pressure from foreign imports.

"Early evidence and opinion suggest that a good recovery is taking root, and will survive the hot summer, building strength in the third and fourth quarters," Mr. Andrews said.

The base of business improvement broadened last month, but several segments of industry still lagged. They included publishing, lumber, furniture and steel. The buying agents said forgings, electric motors, natural gas and pipe fittings still were in short supply, and both shortages and higher prices were reported for castings, bearings and caustic soda. Gasoline prices are expected to rise again this month due to government-mandated increases.

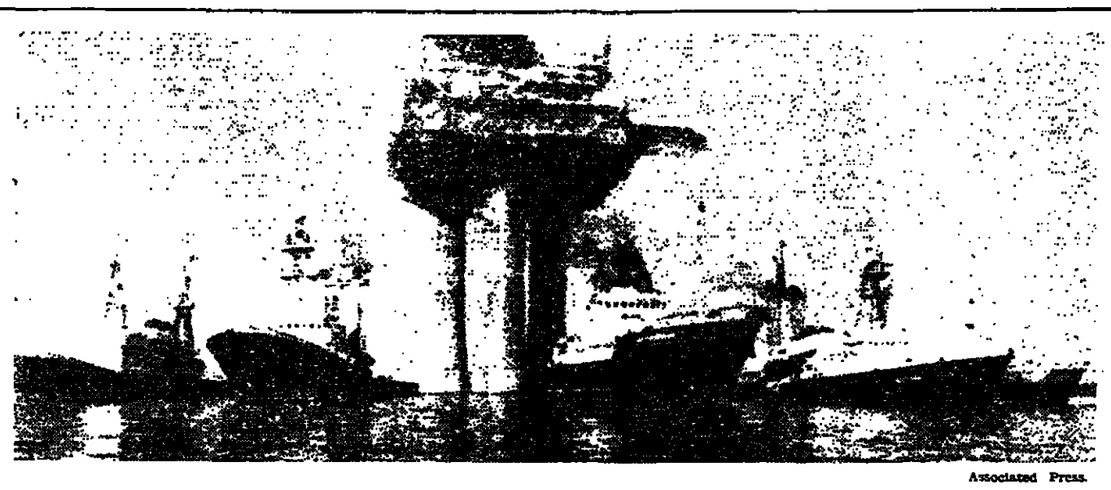
For most items, however, prices were unchanged or lower last month. Of those surveyed, 24 per cent paid less for production materials while 13 per cent paid more. The remainder reported no change.

Reduction of unsold inventories, considered a key to a business upturn, was reported by 51 per cent of the buying agents in June, up from 49 per cent the previous month. Those increasing inventories totaled 11 per cent, off slightly from 13 per cent in May.

Some concern was expressed that if liquidations last too long or cut too deep, the stage could be set for a return to rapid accumulation and shortages.

Of those surveyed, 33 per cent reported increases in new orders in June and 20 per cent posted declines. In the previous month, 27 per cent said orders rose and 25 per cent said they fell. Increased production was indicated by 30 per cent of those surveyed, compared with 26 per cent in May.

There were fewer layoffs last month and a rise in new hirings. Of those polled, 22 per cent said they were still firing workers, compared with 29 per cent in May. But job increases in June were reported by 19 per cent, up from 13 per cent the prior month.



Associated Press.

HEAVY HAUL—Five tugs led by world's largest, M/V Rotterdam (third from right) tow Mobil's Beryl "A" oil production platform from a fjord at Stavanger, Norway, toward the Beryl field in the British sector of the North Sea. The platform weighs 350,000 tons on the seabed, where it is due later this week.

'...A Foolproof System? ...You Can Punch Any Weight You Want...'

Trick Weighing Said to Lift U.S. Grain Exporters' Profit

By William Robbins

NEW ORLEANS, July 7 (NYT).—Witnesses have detailed to federal investigators here a simple trick with automatic weighing devices that has allegedly allowed several large grain companies to make millions of dollars in illegal profits on their export shipments.

"They tell you it's a foolproof system, huh?" one witness said to a reporter. "Look, all you have to do is put these scales on hold, see. Then you reach under the keyboard and trip a lever, and you can punch any weight you want to on the tape."

He cited a case where $60,000 was added in this way to the value of one shipment.

Testimony and data reportedly being accumulated here indicate that gains from the rigging of shipping weights represent a relatively small percentage of profits available from the false grading of grain, which can run into millions of extra dollars a year for any company with high export volume that practices the fraud.

The weighing trick is only part of additional information coming to light here among a growing mass of testimony, documents and data reportedly gathered in a broad investigation into alleged corruption in the handling, weighing and grading of grain for export through the port of New Orleans.

Allegations resulting from the investigation as well as complaints from abroad have raised growing concern about the vital U.S. export trade in grain, which has been running at over $11 billion a year, about a third of it through the port of New Orleans.

The investigation has spread to Houston and reportedly to other major grain ports. Fifteen individuals have been indicted so far in the New Orleans area and five more in the port of Houston.

More recently, part of the investigation has reportedly focused on three large grain companies—Bunge Corp., Cook Industries Inc., and Mississippi River Grain Elevator Inc. A vice-president of Cook's grain division has been suspended pending completion of an investigation by the company of its New Orleans operations.

Besides the scale-rigging device, other information coming to light includes the following:

- Allegations more directly linking grain company aides to bribery of inspectors who grade their grain. The inspectors in the New Orleans area are licensed by the Department of Agriculture but employed by private agencies, with a small percentage of their work spot-checked by limited staffs of federal supervisors.
- Orders from officials of one grain company to an inspector to misgrade low-quality and adulterated grain being loaded aboard ships, requests for misgrading from others, with the same results, and other forms of pressure on the inspectors, whose legal role is to be impartial judges between buyer and seller.
- Details provided to investigators on the scope of grain thefts by company employees, including some management aides.

The details now becoming available have been pieced together from witnesses who have been targets of the investigation and from other sources close to the inquiry.

"From the day you go to work as an inspector," one witness said in an interview, "it's bred into you that your job is to help the elevator. They say you've got to bend with the wind. You only draw the line when it gets too bad."

After describing the weight-rigging system, one witness told of an incident in which a few grain-elevator aides were allegedly paid $7,000 to falsify data to indicate that one ship had been loaded with 20,000 bushels of soybeans more than the capacity of the ship's holds. The phony cargo was worth about $60,000.

The witness learned of the incident, he said, from a junior assistant involved who was angry because his share of the payoff was only $500.

Dow Average Falls 10.71

Interest Rate Fears, Profit-Taking Hit N.Y.

NEW YORK, July 7 (IHT).—Profit-taking and speculation that interest rates may soon turn higher weighed heavily on New York Stock Exchange prices today.

A published report said that pressure is building for a boost to 7 1/4 per cent from 7 per cent in the banking industry's prime interest rate.

The steady decline in the key rate since last September from the record 12-per-cent level has been one of the chief factors behind the sharp advance in the stock market over the last several months.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 10.71 to 861.08. Volume totaled 15.85 million shares, down from 19 million Thursday. The market was closed Friday for Independence Day.

Aluminum Co. of America fell 1 3/4 to 45 1/4. Alcoa was one of several companies that agreed last week to delay pending aluminum price increases for 30 days at the request of the Council on Wage and Price Stability.

Reynolds Metals and Kaiser Aluminum, which also agreed to delay price increases, dropped a point each to 32 and 31, respectively.

IBM dropped 2 1/2 to 204, while Burroughs declined 1 7/8 to 106 5/8. The latter said it plans to introduce a new series of computer terminals.

Martin Marietta, recovering from an early loss, tacked on 1/8 at 18 1/8. Government sources said the Army has tentatively selected the aerospace firm to develop a laser-guided artillery shell with a potential worth of $2 billion.

Hershey Foods gained 1 1/4 to 17 5/8 after a delayed opening. Analysts predicted improved earnings for the candy-bar manufacturer this year in a published report.

Howmet, another strong feature, spurted 3 7/8 to 19 1/4.

Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann said it plans to make a cash tender offer for the remaining outstanding shares of Howmet common stock at $19 a share. Pechiney presently owns 70 per cent of Howmet.

Getty Oil fell 1 to 188, reversing an early uptrend. It said gold mineralization was discovered in part of an ore body property in northern Australia.

Apeco Oil climbed 3 1/2 to 16 3/4. Alaska Interstate, off 1 3/8 at 16 3/4, said it plans to offer to buy 1.5 million shares of Apeco common for $11.50 a share. The plan would provide Alaska Interstate with a controlling interest in Apeco.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 8.43 to 92.17.

Most active was Kaiser Industries, which fell 1/8 to 10 1/8 on 132,300 shares traded.

Also active were New York Times class A, down 1/4 to 11 3/4; Federal Resources, up 5/8 to 4 3/4; Champion Home Builders, unchanged at 4 1/4, and United Foods, up 1/4 to 2.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.79 to 90.20.

Bonds closed widely mixed. In the corporate sector, dealers reported prices off as much as 1/2 point at the close as the market shrugged off some feeble efforts to firm quotes.

Government issues, meanwhile, rallied from earlier weakness to close mostly unchanged from pre-weekend levels.

Dealers said that closing government bond prices ranged from 1/32 below to 2/32 above Thursday night quotes

In Chicago heavy profit-taking in the last 30 minutes turned most farm commodity futures lower on the Board of Trade.

An early gain of 10 cents a bushel in soybean and wheat futures was turned into a loss of almost that much in the soybean pit and again of only 3 1/2 cents in wheat. Corn and oats were down around 3 cents. Soybean oil, up 75 points early, closed with a loss of 50. Soybean meal declined about $1 a ton.

Dollar Rises As Interest Rates Decline

LONDON, July 7 (AP-DJ).—The dollar rose sharply against European currencies today under the pull of higher short-term dollar interest rates.

The dollar rose to $2.4030 Deutsche marks, its highest level since Jan. 2 and up from 2.3920 Friday. It advanced to 2.5502 Swiss francs from 2.5435 and to 4.14 French francs from 4.1185.

Sterling benefited from a late rally, but it nevertheless finished lower against the dollar at $2.1860, down from $2.19.

Helping push the dollar higher was a rise in six-month Eurodollar interest rates to 8.25 per cent offered from 8.06 per cent on Friday. Moreover, six-month New York certificates of deposit were quoted at 7.13 per cent compared with 6.75 per cent on July 3, before the Independence Day holiday.

Analysts say that it is likely that Citibank will raise its prime lending rate Friday a quarter point to 7.25 per cent in keeping with its formula.

However, some dealers say the dollar's recent uptrend has been too sharp to be justified on the rise in short-term interest rates. "We expect some profit-taking to occur anytime now," a dealer at a large American bank in London said.

Price Increases In OECD Area Decline to 0.8%

PARIS, July 7 (AP-DJ).—Consumer price increases in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) fell to 0.8 per cent in May compared with 1.1 per cent in April, figures released today show.

However, with the exclusion of Britain, where prices rose 4.2 per cent in May, the rate was 0.6 per cent in May, the OECD said.

For the 12 months to May, OECD consumer prices rose 13 per cent compared with 13.4 per cent for all of 1974.

Only four countries posted price increases below 10 per cent for the 12 months to May 1975: West Germany with 6.1 per cent, Switzerland 8.2 per cent, Austria 8.6 per cent and the United States, 9.5 per cent.

Britain's rate stood at 25 per cent, surpassed only by Iceland's 27.4 per cent.

Deposits by Mideast States In Euromarket Drop Sharply

BASEL, July 7 (AP-DJ).—New deposits by Middle East countries in the Eurocurrency market declined sharply during the first quarter of 1975, according to statistics released by the Bank for International Settlements today.

At $3.5 billion they were still the most important single source of new funds to the market, but that was well below the $5.4 billion in the preceding last quarter of 1974.

This was in line with the contraction of the oil-exporting countries' current payments surplus, the bank noted. About half of the increase was in currencies other than dollars.

Other important sources of new Eurocurrency funds were Swiss, German, and American banks.

"The inflow from the United States occurred simultaneously with a substantial reduction in the reporting banks' claims on the United States," the BIS report said. "As a result, the banks' net claims on the United States contracted by $2.6 billion, a development which reflected the U.S. lead in the downward movement of interest rates and the related weakness of the dollar on the exchanges."

Principal borrowers were Eastern European countries—$2.6 billion—and Japan—$1.7 billion.

The BIS said the external assets and liabilities in foreign currency of the banks in the eight reporting European countries increased by $7 billion and $6 billion respectively during the first quarter.

The report said that "measured in current dollars this was only about half the expansion recorded in the preceding quarter. But in that quarter valuation effects resulting from exchange rate movements had added about $5 to $6 milliard (billion) to increase the dollar value of the banks' foreign currency assets and liabilities, while their effect in the first quarter of 1975 amounted only to about $1 milliard.

"Moreover," the report said, "the figures for the two quarters reflect the building-up and subsequent liquidation of end-year positions. Without these two special influences the banks' assets and liabilities would have shown a significant acceleration of growth between the two quarters—probably from well below $5 milliard in the fourth quarter of 1974 to about $10 milliard in the first quarter of 1975."

The BIS report said that "as in other periods of dollar weakness, the first-quarter expansion of the Euro-market was concentrated on non-dollar currencies and in particular on the deutsche mark. Indeed, only about one-quarter of the growth in the reporting banks' external assets was in dollars, while dollar liabilities actually declined."

Jobless Toll Dips To 7-Month Low In Auto Industry

DETROIT, July 7 (AP).—Unemployment in the U.S. auto industry, which peaked last February when more than 270,000 hourly workers were affected, hit a seven-month low of 141,002 today.

The four major car companies are stepping up assembly rates at many plants because of a slight improvement in car sales, and because the firms are closing out production of 1975-model cars and trucks.

June car sales were the best in 11 months.

Meanwhile, Ford and American Motors are giving thousands of their workers paid vacations. Ford is closing 26 plants and AMC will shut down three factories to gear up for 1976-model production.

Last week 144,132 auto industry blue-collar workers were on furloughs, all but 9,150 of them indefinitely.

This week temporary layoffs will idle 6,470 persons, while indefinite layoffs are down almost 6,000 to 124,532. The four major car companies employ about 712,000 hourly workers.

The industry jobless toll has not been this low since November, when the auto companies began to trim production because of sagging sales.

Opinion Poll in EEC Finds Union Backing

BRUSSELS, July 7 (AP-DJ).—Recent public opinion polls show that a majority in the Common Market considers it a good thing, wants an EEC parliament elected by universal suffrage and supports creation of a political union.

The polls were conducted in May among about 9,400 persons aged 15 and above in all nine member states of the EEC. Eight public opinion research institutes carried out the polling.

U.S. Mutual Funds Show Gains of 58.5%

By Robert Metz

NEW YORK, July 7 (NYT).—After years of staggering losses in the worst and most prolonged bear market of this generation, owners of shares in leading mutual funds have been rewarded for their patience by the vigorous stock market rally of the last six months.

The tabulation by Lipper Analytical Services Inc. indicates that over the 10 years into June 30, 1975, the average gain in a list of 545 investment companies has been 58.53 per cent. The figures reflect reinvestment of capital gains and dividend distributions.

Thus there are gratifying paper profits for tens of thousands of long-term holders, virtually all of whose shares were in the red as recently as the end of last year.

Averages do not, of course, tell the whole story. There are half a dozen mutual funds in the list with 10-year losses of at least 30 per cent. With one or two exceptions, however, the funds are small, with less than $1-million under management.

Unfortunately, there is some truth to the conventional wisdom that many individuals, the primary investors in mutual funds shares, tend to invest just in time to catch the top of the market.

Many Caught the Fever

There were no doubt thousands who caught mutual fund fever in 1968, when a number of investment companies doubled their money in single 12-month periods. Tens of thousands of those who invested then undoubtedly still have losses. One widely heralded fund of the era, Mates Investment, shows a five-year loss of 48.31 per cent as of the end of June.

This fund was one of the most spectacular gainers of the period. It fell on hard times after a major holding of the portfolio, Ecological Sciences, dropped precipitously as the company developed massive problems. Mates held restricted shares in the company and was unable to dispose of them for many months.

Fred Mates, who now operates a bar off 72d Street on Manhattan's East Side, was typical of dozens of flamboyant money managers of the era who achieved star status in a free-wheeling period. His mutual fund, once sizable, now has assets of just $1-million.

Warning From the Past

At this point it would seem advisable for potential purchasers of mutual fund shares to heed the lessons of the past. The strong market of the first six months of this year has carried the average fund up 35.53 per cent from its level at the end of 1974 and a plateau in the stock market or worse may be in the offing.

At any rate, the days of spectacular gains seem to have returned, with two funds up over 100 per cent and 17 up 70 per cent this year. The funds that have doubled their money are the tiny ($2 million in assets) 44 Wall Street Fund, up 108.96 per cent, and the $2.3-million Pennsylvania Mutual Fund, up 134.86 per cent.

In the last five years, the 44 Wall Street Fund has posted a gain of 121.23 per cent, while the Pennsylvania Mutual Fund is down 28.35 per cent.

In the second quarter the average mutual fund was up 13.59 per cent, which was somewhat less than the average gain for the first quarter of this year—18.68 per cent.

GM Price Rise On 1976 Models To Be Up to 6%

DETROIT, July 7 (AP).—General Motors Corp. has indicated it may raise prices on its 1976-model cars and light trucks by up to 6 per cent, or about $300 a car.

GM confirmed today it privately notified its dealers last month that prices on new models to fleet buyers would reflect a maximum 6-per-cent increase.

The price notification does not officially set new model prices, but it provides an indication of price increases planned by the company for all its vehicles—to individual buyers as well as fleet buyers.

A company spokesman said no distinction is made between individual and fleet purchasers when price increases are determined.

The planned increase is in line with the 3 to 6-per-cent rise which officials at Ford and Chrysler have said they are considering.

GM's pricing plans usually set the industry trend. With control of more than half the domestic car market, GM is the acknowledged industry price leader.

Some U.S. Experts Dispute Forecast of Capital Crunch

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, July 7 (NYT).—*Some business leaders are predicting* a capital crunch which, they maintain, threatens ultimately to produce bottlenecks and shortages again while slowing economic growth and keeping unemployment at intolerably high levels.

However, some economists doubt that a serious capital shortage will occur. Instead, they see something akin to an industry campaign to obtain tax concessions and other incentives by raising the shortage specter.

The New York Stock Exchange has published a study that projects a capital "gap" of $650 billion over the next 10 years unless relief is forthcoming. This study assumes a growth in the "real" gross national product of 3.6 per cent annually, or a pace slightly faster than its growth during the last decade.

The issue is immensely complex. Different studies set forth varying parameters and sets of postulated conditions. They also reach different conclusions. In Washington, one government economist says that projections of any capital shortage should not depend importantly upon the monetary policy of the Federal Reserve Board. But a non-government economist in the capital takes the opposite view.

Until lately, the capital-shortage debate had been essentially one-sided and devoted to airing the conventional viewpoint of big business. But other analysts in the business community have now begun to question the validity of *the shortfall.*

Thus, even the economic forum of the Conference Board, composed mainly of business organizations, found in its mid-1975 examination of conditions a number of members disputing the prospect of a capital shortage. One panelist noted that "fears of capital shortage are typically born during prolonged inflations."

The capital-shortage theorists are concerned about the accumulation of large deficits in the federal budget. The deficit for fiscal 1976, it is generally acknowledged, will run perhaps $10 billion to $15 billion higher than the Ford administration's official estimate of $60 billion.

When the federal budget runs a surplus, it provides an important source of funds, along with the savings by individuals and the retained earnings of corporations, that can be channeled into capital needs.

"Essentially, the task of accumulating enough capital means that people must save more and consume less," says James Needham, chairman of the New York Stock Exchange. "In a society accustomed to perhaps more than its share of material self-indulgence, that suggests a reversal of form approaching the revolutionary."

FIRST QUARTER REPORT

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IMETAL June 17th, 1975.

The group underwent a major reorganization in 1974:
—Transfer of the entire nickel division to a new company, Société Métallurgique Le Nickel-SLN, and sale of half of the assets held in this subsidiary to the Société Nationale des Petroles d'Aquitaine for Fr. 571 million;
—Change of name into IMETAL, the new company shifting into the role of an industrial holding.
—Formation, with a view to providing the group with centralized and fully equipped scientific and technical facilities of Minemet Recherche (Trappes Research Center), and Tecnimemet (engineering consultancy);
—Strengthening of its position in the non-ferrous sector through the purchase, on the London Exchange, of an interest of nearly 10% in the Lead Industries Group.

IMETAL's organization now consists in a network of industrial and trading subsidiaries and affiliated companies all over the world. Its three main subsidiaries being:

—PENARROYA (58.5%) lead, zinc, silver, germanium, cadmium and uranium.
1974: 329,000 T of lead and 194,000 T of zinc.
Turnover: 1,392 M.Fr. (1) (consolidated 3,534 M.Fr.).
Cash flow: 157 M.Fr. (consolidated 328 M.Fr.).
Net profit: 33 M.Fr. (consolidated 109 M.Fr.—20 Fr. per share).
Net dividend: 4 Fr. per share (6 Fr., including tax credits).
Carried forward: 11 M.Fr.

—LE NICKEL-SLN (50%) nickel, ferro-nickels, oxides and powders.
1974: Productions: 67,370 T. of metal contained (+17%/1973).
4,600,000 T of ores (+19%/1973).
Sales: 75,387 T (+36%/1973) export accounted for 70%.
Net profit: 4.5 M.Fr.
Cash flow: 204 M.Fr.

—MOKTA (93.6%) Iron ore, manganese, uranium ore, non-metallic products.
1974: Productions: Iron ore (2,900,000 T) manganese dioxide (160,000 T) and uranium contained (2,000 T). All increased compared to 1973.
Net profit: 15 M.Fr. (consolidated 62 M.Fr.—65 Fr. per share).
Net dividend: 10 Fr. per share (15 Fr. including tax credits).
At the 1st January, 1974, IMETAL's trade investment (subsidiaries and affiliated companies) amounted to 1,456 M.Fr. and the net situation 1,633 M.Fr.

Consolidated situation (70 companies, 16 countries):
—Total assets: 5,309 M.Fr. (2.5 times the mother company).
—Net situation: 2,989 M.Fr. (56% of the total).
—Invested capital: 4,905 M.Fr.
—Liquid assets: 1.19 times the short-term debts.
—Turnover: 4,887 M.Fr.
—Cash flow: 593 M.Fr.
—Net profit: 309 M.Fr. (nearly 18 Fr. per share).

IMETAL's net results for 1974 amounts to 48.8 M.Fr. After 15 M.Fr. appropriated to reserves and 7 M.Fr. carried forward, the amount distributed is 23.8 M.Fr. The net dividend is 3 Fr. per share for each of the 7,944,465 shares constituting the capital (4.50 Fr. including tax credits).

(1) M.Fr = millions of francs.

IMETAL 1, Boulevard de Vaugirard, 75751 PARIS CEDEX 15.

هكذا من الأصل

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
78	45½	AbbLab 1.44	18	183	77¼	76⅝	77	+¼
45⅞	33¼	ACF In 2.60	9	25	43¾	43½	43¾	−⅜
10⅝	7	AcmeClv .50	5	15	9⅜	9¼	9¼	−⅛
4⅛	1¾	AdmDg .04e	9	7	2⅜	2½	2½	
10½	7¾	AdmEx .77e		57	10¼	10	10¼	
3⅝	2⅛	Adms Millis		3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
3⅝	3¼	Addressog	81	87	8⅜	7⅞	8	−½
10	7¼	Advinv .28e		56	8¾	8½	8½	
29⅞	20	AetnaLf 1.08	11	382	27½	26	26	−1½
43⅞	31	AetnaLf pf 2		1	39¼	39¼	39¼	−½
7	4¾	Aguirre Co	7	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
12	6⅞	Ahmans .20	7	58	10⅛	10	10	
4⅞	1⅝	Aileen Inc	10	47	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
78⅝	44¼	AirPrd .20b	19	111	77⅝	76	76	−⅞
13⅝	4⅞	AirbnFrt .50	10	205	12⅞	12	12⅛	−¼
21¼	10½	Aircolnc .90	6	144	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	+⅝
2⅝	1	AJ Industris	6	249	2¾	2½	2⅝	+⅛
17¼	10½	Akzona 1.20	15	5777	17¼	16¼	16½	−⅝
13⅝	7⅞	Ala Gas 1.18	7	2	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
94⅞	78	AlaP pf9.44		z30	90	90	90	+1¼
84½	69½	AlaP pf8.28		z100	78	77¼	78	+1
17⅝	9	Alaska Intrs	12	90	17⅛	16⅝	16¾	−⅛
19⅝	13⅞	Albanyln .60	7	7	17⅞	17½	17⅞	
8	4⅝	AlbertoC .36	21	15	7¾	7½	7½	−⅜
19⅛	12¼	Albertsn .60	10	34	19⅛	18¾	18¾	−⅛
25⅞	18⅞	AlcanAlu .80	7	332	24⅜	24¼	24½	−¼
12⅝	7½	AlcoStd .48	4	41	11⅞	11½	11⅞	−¼
29	15¼	AlconLb .24	26	57	25¼	25¼	25⅜	−⅞
6⅛	2½	Alexdrs .15e	11	23	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
6⅝	3	Alison Mtg	16	35	3¾	3½	3¾	+¼
11⅞	6⅞	AlleqCp .45e	10	72	9⅞	9¾	9¾	−⅛
25⅞	20⅝	AllgLud 1.60	3	31	24½	24¼	24½	+¼
36⅝	31⅝	AllgLud pf 3		8	35⅞	34¾	35⅞	+⅜
18¼	12⅞	AllgPw 1.52	9	53	17½	16⅞	16⅞	−⅝
9	4⅛	AllenGrp .40	10	6	9	8¾	9	
42	27	AlldCh 1.80	7	142	37⅝	36⅝	36⅞	−⅞
15⅝	8⅝	AlldMnt .54	8	2	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
15⅝	12½	AlldProd 1	3	29	13⅞	13⅛	13¼	−⅛
39½	15⅝	AlldStr 1.50	9	81	39	33⅞	39	+½
56	54½	AlldStr pf 4		z60	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	
4	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		55	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
11⅝	6½	AllisChal .26	6	89	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	−⅜
8	5⅛	AllrtAut .55	7	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
12½	7⅛	Alpha PI .72	6	6	12½	12¼	12½	+⅛
50¼	27⅛	Alcoa 1.34	10	471	46	45¼	45¼	−1¼
45⅛	25¼	AmalgSug 3	2	9	35	34¾	35	+1
56¼	28¾	Amax 1.75	9	200	54⅞	53½	53⅞	−¾
15	6	AMBAC .60		71	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
5⅛	3	Amcord .25	7	41	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
18¼	13¼	Amerce 1.20	5	16	17	17	17	
22⅝	15⅛	A Hess .30b	4	91	20⅛	19¾	19⅞	+⅛
55½	42	A Hes pf3.50		24	51½	51⅛	51⅛	−⅛
21¾	7⅝	AAirFilt .44	13	81	20½	19¾	20⅛	−⅜
10¼	5⅛	Am Airlin	25	344	8¼	8	8⅛	−⅛
14¼	3¾	A Baker .40		22	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	−⅜
41⅞	30½	A Brnds 2.68	8	76	41⅞	41¼	41¼	−⅜
27⅝	13⅞	AmBdcst .80	9	195	26	24½	24¾	−1¼
11⅞	5	AmBldM .36	8	19	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	−¼
34½	28	A Can 2.20a	6	x71	31⅛	30⅝	30⅞	−⅝
23¼	18¾	A Can pf1.75		7	22½	22½	22½	−⅛
3⅛	1½	AmCen Mtg		15	2⅝	2½	2½	+⅛
19¼	13¾	A Chain 1.20	6	7	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	−⅛
30⅞	20⅝	A Cyan 1.50	8	225	27¾	27½	27½	−⅛
13	8	AmDist .12p	71	3	8½	8⅜	8½	
29½	15½	A DisTel .52	12	77	28	27½	27⅝	+⅛
4⅞	2¾	AmDualV		12	4⅛	4½	4½	
21	14¾	AmElPw 2	9	781	19⅝	19¼	19½	
11⅛	3⅝	AFamily .24	7	224	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+⅛
6	3⅛	AmFin .20	24	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
24¾	20⅞	AGIBd 1.98e		64	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	−¼
17¾	14⅝	AGenCv 1.32		47	17¼	17	17¼	+⅛
13⅝	9	A Gnins .60	6	92	13	12⅞	12⅞	−⅛
22½	17⅞	A Gin pf1.80		70	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	−⅜
16½	8⅞	AmHoist .70	6	31	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	−⅛

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
42¼	27¼	A Home .88	28	500	40⅞	40⅜	40⅝	+⅛
38½	25⅞	AmHosp .30	25	359	34¾	33½	33½	−⅞
3⅞	1⅝	Am Invest		21	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+⅛
7¼	3½	A Medici .12	7	108	6½	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
6½	1½	A Medicorp	7	411	6¾	6⅛	6⅛	−⅜
6½	3⅜	Am Motors		426	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	
36¼	33	ANatG 2.54b	7	151	35	34¼	34¼	
9¼	3⅛	Am Seating	17	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	−⅛
15⅛	5⅛	AmShip .68b	600	28	12¼	12	12	−⅜
14⅝	5⅛	AmSland .60	6	405	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+¼
55	41⅛	A Std pf4.75		4	54⅛	53⅝	53⅝	−⅝
9¾	6	AmSterl .28	13	72	8½	8¼	8¼	−⅛
27⅛	24⅞	Am Stores	7	34	27	26½	26¾	−⅛
55⅞	49	AmT&T pf 4		67	55	54¾	54¾	−⅛
46⅜	40	ATT pfB3.74		10	45½	45½	45½	−⅛
46	39½	ATT pfA3.64		12	44½	44¼	44¼	−⅛
10½	8⅛	AWatWk .64	5	9	9½	9½	9½	
16⅛	14	AW4.1pf 1.43		z100	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+⅛
19⅝	8½	Ameron 1	5	14	19½	19¼	19¼	
5⅞	2⅛	AmesD .10e	5	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
18⅜	10½	Ametek 1	8	34	17⅞	17½	17½	−¼
21⅜	9⅝	AMF In 1.24	15	138	20¾	20⅛	20⅜	+⅛
27	15½	Amfac Inc 1	3	34	17	16¾	16⅞	−⅛
40⅛	23⅛	AMP Inc .37	23	92	37⅛	36¾	36¾	−⅝
12⅝	5½	Ampco .40a	4	10	12¼	12	12	
7	2⅝	Ampex Corp	4	93	6¼	6	6⅛	−⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Amrep Corp	5	97	3½	3	3	−½
31½	25½	Amstar 2.40	2	38	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	−⅛
8⅛	7¼	Amstr pf .68		3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
68⅞	34¼	Amsted 3.60	6	23	66⅝	65½	66	+¾
6¼	5⅛	Amtel .32	4	24	7½	7⅛	7½	
20¼	13½	Anacond .60	6	171	17⅞	17½	17¾	−⅛
21⅛	12	AnchrH 1.20	9	25	20½	20¼	20⅜	−⅛
34⅞	20⅛	AnderClay 1	7	20	31½	31¼	31½	+⅛
7¾	4½	Angelica .12	9	31	7½	7⅛	7¼	
21⅛	12¼	AnsulCo .62t	4	245	17⅞	16¼	16⅞	−1½
12⅞	9⅛	Apache .50	7	6	12	11¾	12	+⅛
12⅝	9½	ApcoOil .49t	8	5550	16¾	16⅛	16½	+3½
4⅛	11-16	Apeco Corp		49	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	
26⅝	6⅛	APL Cp 1.20	7	10	25	24¾	24⅞	−⅝
3⅝	1⅛	Applid Mag		43	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
91	48¼	ARA Sv 1.46	16	21	85⅛	83½	85⅛	−¼
12⅞	6⅞	ArcataN .75	6	53	11⅜	11	11	−½
24½	20	ArcatN pf 2		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+½
34½	16½	ArchrD .25b	17	87	33⅞	32½	32¾	−1
4⅛	1⅛	Arctic Entr		12	3	3	3	+⅛
4⅞	2¼	Aristar		66	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	
16½	11⅛	ArizPSv 1.36	7	187	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+⅛
6⅞	4¾	ArBest .22p		2	6½	6½	6½	+⅛
27⅛	20¾	ArkLGs 1.70	6	112	27½	26¾	26⅞	−⅛
3⅝	1⅜	Arlen RltyD		79	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
7	5⅛	Armada Cp	6	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
34	23	Armco 1.60a	4	225	28¼	27¾	28	+⅛
30¼	23½	Arm pf 2.10		5	27½	27	27	−¼
53	42½	Armr pf4.75		z50	49	49	49	+½
27	20¼	ArmstCk .80	24	123	27	26½	26½	+⅜
17⅛	10½	Armst Rub	11	22	12⅝	12½	12½	
14	10½	AroCorp 1	6	12	13⅛	13½	13⅝	−⅛
8⅜	3⅝	Arvin .22t	26	21	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	
45¼	35⅞	ASA Ltd .80		364	45⅜	44½	45	−1
19¼	13⅞	Asarco 1.50	5	113	18¾	18½	18¾	+⅛
23⅞	16⅛	AshlOil 1.58	5	96	23⅛	21⅞	22⅝	−⅝
31⅛	16¼	AsdDrG 1.40	12	62	30⅞	30	30	−½
10⅞	5⅛	Athlone .48	3	115	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	−¼
5⅜	2½	Alico 1.50e		20	3⅝	3⅝	3½	
19½	12⅛	AtlCyEl 1.58	7	15	19	18⅝	19⅛	+⅛
105⅝	75½	AtlRich 2.50	13	213	105⅝	103½	103⅞	−1⅝
51	40	AtlRc pf3.75		z100	47½	47½	47½	+1
70½	52	AtlRc pf2.80		104	70	69¼	69¼	−¾
5⅛	1½	Atlas Corp		195	4⅛	4	4⅛	
8⅛	2⅛	ATO Inc .20	5	41	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
61½	27½	AutDat .20e	33	59	59½	59¼	59½	−1½
5½	1¾	Autom Ind	6	59	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
7½	2⅞	Avco Corp		260	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
13⅛	3⅜	Avco Cp wt		69	11½	11⅛	11½	
23	8½	AvcoCo pf		16	22⅛	22½	22⅝	+⅛
38⅞	21¾	AveryPd .30	20	18	29¼	29¼	29¼	+⅜
9⅞	5⅛	Avis Inc	11	67	8¾	7¾	8⅛	+⅛
9⅞	4⅝	Avnetinc .40	5	239	9⅞	8⅞	8⅞	−¼
21	17	Avnet pf 1		2	20	20	20	−1
51¼	27⅞	AvonPd 1.43	24	314	45⅞	45¼	45¾	+⅛
24½	12½	AztecOG .20	17	36	20⅝	19⅞	20⅝	
B								
27⅛	13½	BabckW .50	9	149	27	26⅜	26⅞	+½
7⅛	3	Bache .20e	12	43	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
11⅝	4½	Bakerln .30	11	207	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	−⅝
65¼	32	BakerOil .42	22	83	53	51¾	53	+½
11⅛	6⅛	BaldDH .60	7	10	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
20	11⅝	Ball Cp .60	9	7	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	
22¼	15½	BalGE 1.96	7	96	21⅛	20¾	20⅞	
15⅛	11½	BanCal 1.34	9	8	17¼	17	17¼	+⅛
41⅛	25⅛	Bandag Inc	27	15	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	−¾
6	2⅞	Bangr Punt		55	4⅝	3¾	4⅛	+⅜
17	9	BangP pf 2		6	11	10⅞	11	+⅛
11⅞	7⅛	BanP pf1.25		2	8	8	8	+⅛
32¼	24½	BkofNY 2.20	5	14	32⅛	31¼	32	−¼
13¼	9½	Bk of Va .88	6	6	15⅛	13	13⅛	
42	31⅛	BankTr 3	5	229	39⅛	38½	38⅞	+1
27½	19⅛	BarbOil 1.60		17	27½	27	27	−⅛
18⅜	11¼	BardCR .20	16	x23	16⅞	16½	16⅝	
11⅞	6⅝	BasicInc .60	3	6	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
29½	24¼	Basic pf2.50		z120	29½	29	29½	+½
31⅞	14⅝	BatesMf .20	3	94	26	25¾	25¾	−⅜
39	21⅝	BauschL .60	17	155	37¼	36¼	35½	−1
53½	31½	BaxtLab .19	35	110	45⅞	45¼	45¼	−¼
18	14½	BaySfG 1.80	5	5	17⅛	17	17⅛	
24⅞	14¾	Bearing .32	11	30	23	22⅞	23	+⅛
24⅝	14⅛	BeatFds .72	13	212	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+⅛
38⅞	17⅞	Beckmn .50	15	48	36¾	35	36	−⅛
37¼	28	BeclDick .40	20	352	37⅝	36⅝	35⅞	−⅛
14½	6⅞	BeechA .70	6	28	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝	−⅛
31	15	Beker .28	5	250	26	25¼	25⅞	+¾
22	11⅛	BelcoP .80e	3	156	19⅞	19½	19⅝	+⅛
16¼	12¼	Belden 1.70	6	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
8½	5¼	BeldHe .36b	11	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
19⅛	10⅛	Bell How .84	8	149	19¼	18⅞	18¼	+⅛
18	13⅞	BemisCo 1b	4	12	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	
39⅞	21¾	Bendix 1.80	8	125	39⅞	38⅞	39⅞	−¼
58⅞	36	Bendix pf 3		11	58½	58	58	−⅛
21¼	14⅛	BenfICp 1.25	6	85	20½	19⅞	20	−⅛
52	37½	Benef pf4.50		z40	50	50	50	−1¼
51¾	38	Benef pf4.30		7	50½	49¼	50¼	+⅛
27½	21½	Bnfl 5pf 2.50		z100	26	26	26	
7⅞	3	BenfStd Mtg		3	3	3	3	−⅛
3⅞	2⅛	BengtB .07e	6	794	2⅝	2½	2½	
5	2⅛	Berkey Pho		95	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
8⅞	2⅝	Best Prod	10	24	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
40¼	24⅛	BethStl 2a	4	531	35⅝	35	35	−½
63	35⅛	BigThre .48	23	33	60¼	59	59	−1½
36⅞	20⅞	BlackDr .40	31	494	33½	32¼	32¾	−¾
5¼	3⅞	BlairJhn .32	25	27	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
15⅛	10⅛	BlissLau 1.10	5	12	14⅛	13⅞	14	
16½	10⅝	BlockHR .40	9	155	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
32½	12½	BlueBell .80	9	117	32⅛	31	31½	−⅝
2⅞	1⅝	Bobbie Brks		50	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
31⅞	15⅛	Boeing .80	8	210	29½	28¾	28⅞	−⅞
24⅝	10½	BoiseCas .45	8	766	24½	23⅞	24	−⅛
22	15⅝	BkMont 1.50	7	2	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+⅛
25⅞	20½	Borden 1.20	9	250	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	−⅜
19	13⅛	BorWar 1.35	9	130	18⅞	18½	18⅝	
3¾	1¼	Bormans	6	9	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
24¾	15½	BosEd 2.44	8	67	23	22	22¼	−⅜
90	73	BosE pf8.88		z110	85½	85½	85½	−1
10⅞	9⅞	BosE pf1.17		51	10¼	10½	10⅛	−⅛
8¼	5	Braniff .20e	6	165	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	

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50	36½	BriggsS 1.60	15	45	49⅞	48¾	48⅞	−⅜
69	45½	BristMy 1.60	17	175	68⅛	67⅛	67⅞	−½
44½	33	BristM pf 2		5	43¾	43⅝	43¾	
12¼	4⅛	BritPet .40e	4	338	11¼	11	11¼	
19⅞	12¾	Brkwy Gls 1	8	77	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	−⅝
17	11⅝	BklyUG 1.72	6	34	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
11⅞	9½	Brown Co	2	4	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
19⅞	13½	BwnGp 1.20	8	25	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+⅛
8⅞	4⅛	BwnShrp .20	5	5	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
8⅞	5	BrwnFer .20	18	452	9	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
15⅜	9	Brunswk .20	8	227	15	14½	14⅞	−⅛
16	9⅛	BrushW .40	6	10	14⅛	13¾	13¾	−⅛
7	3¼	BT Mtg .90b		5	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
51¼	28	BucyErie 1	19	264	48	46	46⅛	−1⅝
16¼	7⅝	BuddCo .60	11	33	9⅞	9½	9⅝	
54½	50⅛	BuddCo pf 5		z30	53¾	53¼	53¾	+¾
4⅛	2⅛	Budget Ind		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
22⅞	12	BuffFor 1.20	17	10	21⅞	20¾	21⅞	+1
7⅞	6⅞	BulovaW .20	5	20	7⅝	7½	7½	−⅛
22⅞	18⅛	BunkHil 1.86		20	20⅞	20½	20⅝	−⅛
7⅛	3¼	BunkrRa .40	55	14	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
15	9⅞	Bunkr pf1.50		6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−¼
28¼	14⅝	BurlInd 1.20	12	270	27⅞	26⅞	27	−⅝
42⅛	35	BurlNor 1.70	8	83	38⅞	37¾	37⅞	−⅝
7⅞	6⅝	BurlNo pf.55		2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
31⅛	11⅞	Burndy .78	10	2	30½	30½	30½	
115¾	61⅞	Burrghs .60	28	163	108⅞	106⅝	106⅞	−1⅞
C								
5½	2⅝	CabCab For		71	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+⅛
22¼	16¾	Cabot Cp .92	132	17	21½	20⅞	21⅛	−⅜
3⅝	1⅜	Cadence Ind		22	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+⅛
6½	2⅝	Caesars Wrl	9	56	5¾	5½	5⅝	−⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Cal Finanl		29	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
16⅛	13⅝	CalP Ut 1.52	7	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
17	7⅝	Callahn .30r	14	81	17	16½	16⅞	−⅛
3⅞	1⅛	Camrn Brn		18	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
36¼	26⅞	CamRL .40a	19	102	31⅞	30⅞	30½	−1
33⅞	27⅞	CamSp 1.24	12	147	33¼	32⅞	33	+⅛
17⅛	13¾	CdnPac .85e	6	70	14½	14¼	14¼	−⅛
11⅞	7⅞	CanalR 1.10	8	5	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
42½	22	CapCit Com	14	41	43¼	42¾	42¾	−⅛
29⅞	21⅞	Cap Hold .34	16	172	27½	27	27	
3⅛	1⅜	Capit Mtg		15	2⅝	2	2	−⅛
47¼	28¾	Carbor 1.70	6	4	45⅞	45½	45¾	+¼
3	2	Carling OKe		6	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+⅛
14⅛	10½	Carlisle .88	5	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
6⅛	3⅝	CaroFrg .20	31	18	6⅝	6½	6½	−⅛
18⅞	11	CaroPw 1.60	7	x235	17½	17	17½	−¼
25⅝	24½	CarP pf2.67		19	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	−⅛
25⅞	15⅝	CarTec 1.60	4	65	22¾	22⅛	22⅛	−⅛
13½	6⅞	CarrCp .52	33	364	10½	10	10	−½
13⅛	10⅝	CarrGn .90e		9	12	11⅞	11⅞	−⅛
24½	15¼	Cart Hwl .80	13	394	22⅞	21¾	21¾	−⅝
41½	24⅞	CartHw pf 2		41	39	39¼	39	
10½	6⅛	CartWall .40	10	38	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
9⅛	6½	CascNGs .92	69	35	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	
17½	13¼	CastlCk .80b	6	104	16⅝	16½	16½	+⅛
69½	47	CaterTr 1.80	15	115	66¼	65½	65⅞	+⅛
53¼	28⅞	CBS 1.46	14	342	54	53¼	53¾	+1
35½	20½	CBS pf 1		11	37	35⅞	37	+1½
2⅞	⅞	CCI Corp		32	1⅞	1¾	1¾	−⅛
17	11¼	Ceco Cp 1.15	5	3	17	16½	17	+¼
38	25⅞	Celanse 2.80	8	118	36	35¼	35¼	−1
51¼	47	Celn pfA4.50		3	50	50	50	
10½	5	Centex .12	25	101	9½	9¼	9⅜	+⅛
18⅞	12½	CenHud 1.72	7	6	17½	17⅛	17½	−⅛
17⅛	11⅞	CenIlLt 1.60	8	38	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
48	43¾	CnILt pf4.50		z50	47½	47½	47½	+1½
29½	25¼	CnILt pf2.87		z710	28¼	28⅛	28¼	+⅛
13⅛	9⅝	CenIlPS 1.20	9	80	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
20⅛	14¼	CenLaE 1.28	8	11	18⅞	18¾	18¾	−⅛
14⅞	10⅛	CoMPw 1.34	10	44	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+⅛
19⅛	13⅞	CenSoW 1.16	10	155	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	−⅛
16	10	CenSoya .60	11	125	16	15¾	15⅞	
22⅛	16½	CenTel 1.30	10	13	21½	20¾	20⅞	−⅝
25	6½	Centrn Data	14	168	24⅞	23⅝	23⅝	−1⅜

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17¼	11⅛	Cerro 1.20	3	75	17½	14⅝	14⅞	+⅛
12⅞	6⅝	Cert-teed .60		85	13⅛	12½	13	+⅛
20	11⅜	CessnaAir 1	7	33	19	18⅞	18⅞	
13¼	10½	Champlnt 1	6	551	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+⅝
60½	46	Chml pf5.50		290	61½	60	61½	+2½
19¼	12⅞	Chml pf1.20		272	18	17½	18	+¼
14	9	ChamSp .60	10	91	12¾	12½	12⅝	−⅛
24⅞	17¼	ChartCo .40e	3	26	29½	27	29⅛	+2
6½	5⅛	CharlrCo wt		23	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
26⅛	18¾	Chasir NY 2	5	74	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+1¼
9⅞	7	ChaseFd .60		8	9⅛	9	9	+⅛
38½	26¼	ChaseM 2.20	6	638	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞	
8⅞	3½	ChasT 1.73e		49	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
7	5⅛	Chelsea .40a	9	42	6½	6¼	6½	+⅜
43⅛	22⅝	Chemin 1.10	6	103	43⅜	42½	42½	−¼
41	29½	ChmNY 2.88	6	107	40	39½	39¾	+¼
38	28	CheVa 1.90a	4	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	−⅜
67	37⅛	Chesbg 1.36	25	63	65⅝	64⅛	64⅞	−¼
37½	26	Chessie 2.16	7	72	36¼	35¾	35⅞	−¼
16⅛	10¼	ChlEastl .65	5	25	14	14	14	
11¼	5⅞	ChIMilw Cp		75	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
15	10	Chl Milw pt		9	10½	10	10	−⅛
31⅛	23¼	ChlPneuT 2	8	19	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	−⅝
4⅞	2⅛	ChkFull .19t		23	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
6	2⅛	Chris Craft		17	5½	5	5	−⅛
13	8⅛	Chromal .70	6	38	13	12½	13	
62½	49	Chroma pf 5		1	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	−1½
12½	7⅜	Chrysler		457	12¼	12	12	−⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Chrysler wt		18	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3⅛	1	Cl Mtg Gp		26	2	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
4⅞	2½	Cl Rlt Inv		10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
21⅛	18⅝	CinBell 1.60	7	14	21	20⅞	21	+⅛
18¼	14¼	CinnGE 1.64	9	222	18	17½	17⅝	
104¾	94½	CinG pf9.30		z110	101	101	101	
84	79	CinG pf7.44		z10	82	82	82	
48½	40¾	CinGE pf 4		z50	44	43½	43½	−1¼
25½	16¼	CinMila 1.40	7	18	21¾	21¾	21¾	
36⅛	30⅞	CIT Fin 2.20	8	32	35¾	35	35⅛	−⅛
39	28⅝	Citicorp .68	14	785	38⅞	37⅞	37⅞	−⅝
48⅞	36½	CitiesSv 2.40	8	198	47⅞	46⅞	46⅞	−⅝
6	2½	CitzSR 1.17e		67	3½	3¼	3⅜	
4⅞	1½	Citizns Mtg		3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
9½	4⅞	CityInvst .66	13	89	8⅝	8⅜	8½	
1	7-16	City Inv wt		14	15-16	⅞	⅞	
19½	11¾	CityIn pf B2		453	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	−⅛
2½	1⅝	City Strs		5	2⅛	2½	2½	
33½	22⅞	ClarkE 1.60	9	42	32¾	32½	32⅝	+⅛
14¼	7⅞	ClarkOil .50		78	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
7	2⅞	CLC Am .24	4	17	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	−⅛
103½	66½	ClvCliff 2.60a	11	14	96½	96¼	96½	
28⅞	23⅞	ClvElIll 2.48	8	55	28	27⅞	27⅞	+⅜
83	70	ClEIll pf7.56		z110	77	77	77	
81	68½	ClEIll pf7.40		z180	76	76	76	
12⅝	6⅛	CloroxCo .52	14	1504	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+⅛
8	3¼	CluetPea .30		38	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
11⅞	7⅞	CluetP pf 1		5	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
13⅞	6⅛	CMIInv Cp		56	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	−⅛
6⅞	2¾	CNA Finl		129	6½	6⅛	6⅜	−⅛
12⅝	6½	CNA pfA1.10		25	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
12	9½	CNA 1 1.08a		14	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+⅛
1⅞	½	CNA Larw		44	1⅛	1½	1½	
11⅝	6⅛	CNAL pf2.10		3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
11	5¼	CoastlSt Gas	5	581	10⅞	10¼	10½	
20½	15⅝	CsISG pf1.83		63	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	−⅛
93½	53¼	CocaCol 2.30	27	123	91⅞	90	90	−1⅞
9⅞	4⅞	CocaBtlg .40	20	166	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
14	6½	ColdwBk .36	11	6	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+¼
3⅞	1½	Coloco Ind		21	3½	3	3½	+½
34⅞	22	ColgPal .68	18	100	32⅛	31¾	31¾	
10⅞	4¼	CollinAlk .40	43	14	9½	9⅜	9⅜	−⅛
5½	2⅛	Collins Fd	20	45	5	4¾	4⅞	−⅛
41½	24⅞	ColPenn .40	16	68	39⅛	37¾	37⅞	−1
22⅞	15⅝	ColonlSt 1.25	8	32	21¾	21½	21⅝	+⅛
35⅞	23¼	ColInd 2	3	110	31⅞	31	31	−⅞
54⅞	41½	Colt pf4.25		2	51	51	51	
21	16⅛	Colt pf1.60		2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
28½	22⅝	ColGas 2.06	8	40	27⅝	27½	27½	−⅛

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
55¼	42¼	ColGs pf5.62		4	54⅝	54⅛	54½	
9½	2⅞	Colum Pict	23	599	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+
22¼	12⅞	ColuSOh 2	7	70	20⅞	20	20	−
5	1⅞	Colwel Mtg		9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16⅞	5	Combd Com	8	43	13½	12¾	12⅞	−
57½	25⅞	CombE 1.90	14	72	52½	51⅞	52	
29⅞	22⅞	ComwE 2.30	10	154	27⅞	27½	27⅝	−
9⅞	7⅛	ComEdA wt		1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
9⅞	7⅛	ComEdB wt		1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−
90	78	ComE pf8.40		4	88	87½	87½	−
30½	25⅞	ComE pf2.37		23	27⅝	26⅞	27⅝	+
23¼	19	ComwE pf 2		9	22¼	22¼	22¼	+
22¼	17⅞	ComE pf1.90		5	21½	21⅜	21½	+
19⅛	16½	ComE pf1.42		16	18⅝	18¼	18¼	−
12⅞	5¼	ComwO .22t		268	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	−
22	13¼	ComO pf1.72		2	21	20⅞	20⅞	−
27	9½	Compugrp	9	25	26	25⅜	25⅜	+
6⅞	1⅛	Comput Sci	21	116	5⅝	5⅜	5½	
46⅞	28⅛	Comsat 1	10	296	45⅞	44½	44⅞	+
9¼	3⅛	ConAgra		28	9⅛	8¾	9	
24⅞	15¾	ConeM 1.20a	5	22	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	−
12⅛	4½	Congole .20e		156	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	+
16⅞	10⅜	ConnM 1.60	10	37	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	+
20½	10⅝	Conrac .60	9	74	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	−
14½	7½	ConEdis 1e	4	242	13½	13⅛	13⅜	−
60½	41½	ConEd pf 6		7	58	57	57	−
46½	36½	ConEd pf 5		11	45⅛	44½	44½	−
43½	37½	CnE pfC4.65		z10	42½	42½	42½	−
18¼	12⅝	ConFds 1.35	54	197	16⅞	15⅞	16¼	−
56½	43½	ConF pf4.50		4	51⅞	51⅜	51⅞	+
15⅝	9⅛	ConFrgt .70	8	102	15	14½	14⅝	−
27	21⅝	ConNGs 2.18	7	61	25¾	25½	25⅝	−
106½	103	CnG pf 10.96		z150	105¼	105	105⅛	−
19¼	9⅞	ConsuPow 2	10	91	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+
68	52	CnPw pf7.72		z10	68	68	68	
65¾	51½	CnPw pf7.45		z320	66	65¼	65½	
76	49	ConPow pf 6		3	71	71	71	−
46½	34½	CnPw pf4.52		z10	42½	42½	42½	+
42¾	31½	CnPw pf4.50		z180	42	41¼	41½	−
39½	30	CnPw pf4.16		z20	38	38	38	+
6¼	3½	Conf Air Lin	12	162	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	−
28⅞	24	ConCan 1.80	6	274	24⅝	23⅞	24	−
9½	7½	ContlCop .80	2	22	8½	8⅜	8⅜	−
43	22⅞	ContCp 2.60	13	84	40⅞	39⅞	40⅛	+
47	32¾	CtlC pfA2.50		3	43¾	43⅛	43¾	+
40½	26⅞	ContlCp 2.20	7	108	41¼	40¾	41	+
10¼	6¾	ContlP 1.31e		28	8¾	8½	8⅝	
3⅜	1⅝	Contl Rlty		32	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
1¾	11-16	ConMtg .15e		161	1⅛	1	1	
73	40⅝	ContOil 2	10	223	68¼	67⅜	67⅞	+
14⅛	10	ContTele 1	10	133	14	13¾	13⅞	−
23½	10⅞	Control Dat		232	20⅝	19⅞	20	−
45	39½	CnDt pf4.50		z260	40½	40½	40½	−
29	14⅞	Conwood 2	7	5	27	26½	27	+
4	1⅞	CookUn .13r		194	4⅛	4	4⅛	+
53¼	23⅞	Cooplnd 1.44	10	112	52	51½	52	+
[illegible]	4⅞	Cooper Lab		49	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	−
8⅞	5¼	CoopTR .60		2	7¼	7¼	7¼	−
12⅞	10	CopT pf1.25		3	11⅝	11¼	11¼	−
11½	7½	Copelnd .60	11	13	10	9⅞	10	
37⅛	17½	CoopRg .50a	6	39	34⅝	34⅛	34¼	−
30¼	19¼	CopwCp 1.80	4	28	27⅞	27½	27⅝	−
3	1⅛	Cordura Cp		28	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−
55½	20⅞	CornG 1.12a	36	71	51	50¼	50⅝	−
8½	4½	CowlesC .30	7	1	8	8	8	
26⅞	10¼	CoxBdct .40	11	70	25½	24¾	24¾	−
46½	32⅝	CPC Int 2.14	12	70	46	45½	45½	−
52½	26½	Crane 1.60	4	15	48¾	48¼	48¼	−
6	4⅛	CreditF .24	11	24	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	
26⅞	14⅞	CrockN 1.66	8	32	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	−
11⅛	7	Cromok .80	6	4	11	10⅞	11	+
19½	12½	CrouHin .70	8	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+
53½	46⅞	CroHi pf3.35		7	53½	53	53½	
23⅛	14⅞	Crown Cork	9	69	22	21½	21½	−
39⅞	24⅛	CrwZll 1.80a	8	249	38¼	37¼	37⅞	−
17⅞	7⅜	CTS Cp .50	10	14	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	+

(Continued on next page.)

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

PA

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The identity of candidates will not be revealed to our client without prior permission. Please write with full details, quoting the reference number, to:

P A Management Consultants - 386, avenue Louise - 1050 Bruxelles - Tél. 49-90-94

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—Working knowledge of 'debugging' and programming patching:
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a suitably qualified internal auditor aged between 24 *and 30.*
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Walter E. Heller Overseas Corporation,
Central Office Europe, Neudeflat - Vinkenburgstraat 26.
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26, British, multilingual, experience in Europe, U.S.A., Middle East and Africa with multi-national companies with both OEM's and distributors, seeks challenging post in International Marketing. Will relocate and travel. Resume or interview by writing to
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Candidates should be 25-35 and have mechanical engineering degree or equivalent with a good knowledge of either Spanish, French or Italian.

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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, July 7.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.65	*1.01½
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*.69	*.71
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.27	.36½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	260	190
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	213.92	151.30
Steel scrap No.1 hvy Pitt.	67-68	109-110
Lead, spot, lb.	19	2.45
Copper elec., lb.	60½-65	85½-86
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.30½	4.35½
Zinc, E St. L. basis, lb.	38½-39	34½-36
Silver N.Y., oz	4.50	4.31
Gold N.Y., oz	162.6	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	725.3	830.6

* Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
July 7, 1975

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)					
Sep	14.25	14.50	13.95	14.20	13.45
Oct	14.25	14.30	13.05	13.95	13.35
Mar	14.10	14.10	13.70	13.90	13.25
May	14.05	14.05	13.71	13.95	13.25
Jul	13.80	14.10	13.76	14.05	13.45
Sep	13.80	14.15	13.80	14.15	13.35
Oct	13.80	14.20	13.75	14.05	13.40

Sales: 4,688.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	6¾-7	3¾-4	3¼-3¾	8½-9½
1 M.	6⅞-7⅛	4¼-4⅝	4⅛-4⅝	9⅝-10⅛
3 M.	7⅛-7½	4½-4⅞	4½-4⅞	10⅛-10⅝
6 M.	7⅝-8⅛	5⅛-5½	5⅜-5⅞	11⅛-11⅝
1 Y.	8⅛-8½	5⅝-6	5¾-6	12-12½

Market Summary

July 7, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Occiden Pet	186,000	19¼	+⅛
Damon Cp	179,200	14⅛	−⅞
Ryder Sys	161,600	7⅞	
Southern Co	160,300	12⅞	
Clorox Co	150,400	12⅝	+⅛
Goodyear	141,500	18¼	−⅛
Levitz Frnit	138,500	5	
Gulf Oil	99,700	22⅛	−⅞
MGM	98,800	17⅞	+⅞
Texaco Inc	94,700	26⅛	−⅛
Varian Asso	92,400	17⅛	−⅛
Gen Elec	92,200	51¾	−½
Gen Motors	91,600	48½	+⅛
Xerox Cp	89,400	67¼	−2⅛
Deere Co	84,800	40¼	−1¼

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	15.85	19.00
Advances	508	657
Declines	916	552
Unchanged	433	409
Total issues	1851	1818
New 1975 highs	83	125
New 1975 lows	3	0

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Kaiser Ind	132,300	10⅛	−⅛
NY Times A	52,200	11¾	−⅛
Fed Resrcs	45,300	4⅝	+⅛
Champ Ho	43,200	4¼	
Unit Foods	42,300	2	+⅛
UIP Corp	36,900	4	+⅛
Sambos Rst	36,500	18½	−½
Pyan Hom	35,500	20	−⅛
Damson Oil	33,600	5¼	+1⅛
Circle K Cp	32,500	6¾	−½

Approx total stock sales 2,290,000
Stock sales year ago 2,538,870

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
92.63	92.15	92.17	−0.43

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	871.01	873.36	859.04	861.08	−10.71
20 Trn	170.35	171.26	168.14	169.21	−0.57
15 Utl	84.36	84.90	83.11	83.59	−0.86
65 Stk	264.72	265.74	261.09	262.07	−2.63

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	NC
425 Industrials	106.51	104.66	105.06	−0.94
15 Railroads	9.58	38.91	39.13	−0.17
60 Utilities	44.28	43.43	43.74	−0.31
500 Stocks	94.82	93.16	93.54	−0.82

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	50.45	50.03	50.03	−0.42
Industrials	55.96	55.53	55.53	−0.48
Transportation	33.04	32.92	32.92	−0.09
Utilities	33.37	33.19	33.10	−0.26
Finance	53.77	53.35	53.35	−0.37

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
July 3	197,298	362,270	3,247
July 2	223,800	407,970	4,598
July 1	241,065	421,624	1,598
June 30	221,742	420,426	1,950
June 27	203,037	382,562	1,532
June 26	226,640	431,584	2,792

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

July 7, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	163.00	162.50	−1.75
Zurich	162.75	162.75	−1.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	167.91	166.81	−1.39

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Interinvest Gold Indexed Bonds (n.v. 1,000) — Indexed Series "B"
Indexed value 1,090.00 −3.33
Value expressed in U.S. dollars.

Drexel... — International Bankers.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
WOOL (6,000 lbs)					
Oct	139.00	139.00	139.00	B136.00	B137.00
Sales: 1.					
COCOA (30,000 lbs)					
Jul	49.35	51.75	49.35	51.50	49.70
Sep	45.76	47.59	48.85	47.59	45.15
Dec	43.50	45.49	43.50	45.28	43.54
Mar	43.60	45.60	42.85	45.23	43.69
May	43.50	45.60	43.50	45.30	43.80
Jul	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	43.99
Sales: 1,872.					
COPPER (25,000 lbs)					
Jul	54.90	55.00	54.40	54.40	55.70
Sep	55.40	55.60	54.90	55.00	56.30
Dec	56.70	57.20	56.50	56.50	57.90
Jan	57.30	57.60	57.10	57.10	58.40
Mar	58.43	58.70	58.10	58.10	59.40
May	59.30	59.60	59.10	59.10	60.50
Jul	60.40	60.50	60.10	60.10	61.20
Sales: 1,620.					
POTATOES (50,000 lbs)					
Nov	5.83	5.95	5.73	5.78	5.80
Mar	6.80	6.94	6.69	6.70	6.75
Apr	7.45	7.64	7.40	7.40	A7.48
May	9.18	9.26	8.92	9.05	9.12
Sales: 2,875.					
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Jul	452.00	452.00	449.00	449.00	455.70
Sep	458.40	458.20	453.00	455.60	462.00
Dec	469.30	469.80	464.00	465.70	472.70
Jan	472.30	472.30	468.00	469.00	476.00
Mar	479.40	479.40	474.50	475.90	482.40
May	486.50	486.50	482.70	482.80	489.70
Jul	493.50	493.50	489.60	489.60	496.50
Sep	500.00	500.00	495.00	496.40	503.30
Sales: 2,556.					
ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)					
Jul	53.10	53.25	53.00	53.25	B53.10
Sep	55.35	55.35	54.80	55.35	55.30
Nov	57.10	57.35	57.00	57.35	B57.10
Jan	58.80	58.83	58.50	B58.75	B58.50
May	61.00	61.00	61.00	61.00	60.95
Jul	62.00	62.00	62.00	62.00	B61.95
Sales: 100.					
COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)					
Jul	47.35	47.70	47.25	B47.44	47.20
Oct	48.90	49.60	48.95	49.25	48.65
Dec	49.20	49.60	49.12	49.43	48.93
Mar	50.15	50.43	50.07	50.38	49.95
May	51.00	51.05	50.85	B50.95	50.74
Jul	51.50	51.50	51.50	B51.60	51.39
Oct	—	—	—	B52.00	B51.90
Dec	52.60	52.60	52.60	B52.000	B52.00
Sales: 1,300.					
GOLD (100 troy oz)					
Jul	163.30	163.50	163.00	163.10S	165.40
Aug	165.50	165.80	163.60	164.00S	166.40
Sep	165.30	165.30	165.10	165.20S	167.50
Oct	167.50	167.80	166.50	166.50S	169.10
Dec	170.00	170.30	169.30	169.20S	171.80
Feb	172.50	172.80	172.20	171.90S	174.60
Apr	176.00	176.00	174.70	174.60S	177.30
Jun	178.40	178.40	177.70	177.30S	180.00
Oct	183.90	183.90	183.60	182.70S	185.40
Sales: 1,624.					

A—Asked. B—Bid. N—Nominal.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Jul	3.00	3.09	3.00	3.02	2.99
Sep	3.08	3.15	3.08	3.08	3.05½
Dec	3.20	3.26½	3.18½	3.20	3.17
Mar	3.27	3.35½	3.27	3.29½	3.26
May	3.32	3.38½	3.30½	3.32½	3.31
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Jul	2.79½	2.82½	2.76¼	2.77	2.80½
Sep	2.58½	2.60¼	2.55½	2.56½	2.57¼
Dec	2.43	2.45½	2.39¾	2.41	2.43½
Mar	2.49½	2.52½	2.47¼	2.47½	2.50¼
May	2.55½	2.58¼	2.52½	2.54	2.56¼
Jul	—	2.59	2.55	2.56	2.58¼
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Jul	5.22½	5.23	5.15½	5.15½	5.24
Aug	5.17½	5.27½	5.11	5.11	5.18½
Sep	5.17	5.25	5.06	5.07	5.15
Nov	5.15	5.24½	5.06	5.06	5.14
Jan	5.25	5.32	5.15	5.15	5.24¾
Mar	5.32	5.40½	5.23	5.23½	5.33
May	5.32	5.46	5.30½	5.30½	5.37
Jul	5.47	5.47	5.36	5.36	5.42
Aug	5.47	5.48	5.37	5.37	n5.43
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Jul	23.25	23.85	22.70	22.70	23.50
Aug	22.10	22.70	21.70	21.85	22.10
Sep	21.25	21.75	20.90	21.00	21.25
Oct	20.70	21.15	20.20	20.35	20.50
Dec	20.15	20.35	19.25	19.50	19.95
Jan	19.75	20.15	19.20	19.20	19.65
Mar	19.50	19.95	19.10	19.10a	19.50
May	19.45	19.65	18.90	18.90	19.45
Jul	19.40	19.40	18.80	18.80	19.35
Aug	19.30	19.30	18.75	18.75a	19.25
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Jul	122.50	124.30	122.00	122.20	123.00
Aug	125.30	127.30	124.63	124.80	125.90
Sep	127.00	129.20	126.10	126.10b	127.50
Oct	129.00	131.00	127.50	127.50b	129.50
Dec	132.00	133.60	131.00	131.00	132.60
Jan	133.50	135.00	133.00	133.00b	133.50
Mar	137.00	139.50	136.50	137.00	136.00
May	—	—	—	139.00b	138.50
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Jul	453.00	453.00	447.00	447.00	455.00
Aug	456.00	456.50	449.50	451.50	458.50
Sep	455.50	456.00	455.00	455.00	462.00
Oct	463.50	463.50	456.60	458.00	466.50
Dec	470.50	470.50	462.00	464.50	473.00
Feb	476.50	477.00	470.50	472.00	480.50
Apr	483.50	483.50	478.00	478.50	486.50
Jun	490.00	490.50	485.00	485.50	493.50
Aug	497.00	497.00	492.00	492.00	500.50
Oct	503.00	503.00	498.50	498.50	507.00
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Aug	47.50	47.75	46.67	46.80	47.05
Oct	42.25	42.75	41.25	40.00	42.60
Dec	40.22	40.77	39.35	39.55	40.05
Feb	39.70	39.95	38.80	38.95	39.25
Apr	38.90	39.20	38.40	38.40	b38.60
Jun	39.40	39.45	38.60a	38.60a	39.05

Sales: Aug 5,730 Oct 3,891 Dec 1,398 Feb 540; April 84. June 2.
Open interest: Aug16,507 Oct10,004 Dec 5,143 Feb 36.42 April 380: June 15.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Jul	56.00	56.52	55.50	55.60	55.15
Aug	53.05	53.05	52.20	52.50	51.50
Oct	47.70	47.75	46.15	46.70	46.80
Dec	47.50	47.60	46.90	46.00	46.47
Feb	45.25	46.60	45.10	45.15	45.62
Apr	42.95	42.95	41.80	42.15	b42.35
Jun	43.35	43.30	42.53a	42.53	43.60
Jul	43.00	43.25	42.50a	42.80	42.85

Sales: July 7,124 Aug 1,960 Oct 1,520 Dec 1,250 Feb 576; Ap I 167; June 36, July 21.
Open interest: July 2,320 Aug 4,256 Oct 3,096 Dec 5,763 Feb 3,418 April 799; June 278; July 22.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Jul	46.20	44.00	42.60	43.03	44.50
Aug	46.30	46.20	44.55	44.55	46.30
Sep	54.30	54.20	52.00	52.00	53.50
Oct	57.05	53.65	51.20	51.20	53.00
Nov	56.75	56.75b	54.75	54.75	a35.95
Dec	59.50	59.62	57.15a	7.15a	58.75
Jan	—	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00

Sales: July 15; Aug 43; Sep 584; Oct 8; Nov 32; Dec 84; Jan 6.
Open interest: July 68; Aug 251; Sep 1,881 Oct 117; Nov 323; Dec 153, Jan 14.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)					
Jul		82.67	82.67	82.67	82.67b
Aug	80.85	80.85	80.85	80.85b	
Feb		75.75	75.90	74.70	74.80
Mar		74.10	74.32	72.80	72.10
May		73.25	73.45	71.80a	72.10
Jul		71.50	72.00	69.85	70.30

Sales: July 82; Aug 206; Feb March 224; May 234; July 37.
Open interest: July 2,936 Aug [illegible] Feb 5,796 March 1,109 May 1,489 July [illegible]
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

	Open	High	Low	Close
GOLD (100 troy oz)				
Sep	166.00	166.10	165.30	165.30
Dec	170.00	170.30	169.10	169.50
Mar	174.40	174.60	173.10	173.80
Jun	178.70	178.70	177.70	177.90
Sep	182.00	182.40	182.00	182.80

Sales: Sep. 1,108; Dec. 260; March [illegible] June 2 1; Sep. 2.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Prev. Close
SUGAR				
Aug	161	153	153.50-154.50	151
Oct	158.50	145.50	150.45-150.50	148
Dec	157	147.50	149.50-150	146.5
Mar	154	146.25	149 -149.20	145
May	153	147	149 -149.25	145
Aug	154.50	147	149 -149.50	145
Oct	151	145	149.05-150	145
Lots: 2,983.				
COCOA				
Jul	570	556	525 -530	506
Sep	517	500	510 -512	504
Dec	480	475	486 -487	483
Mar	499	475.50	457 -488	484
May	481	480	487 -491	486
Jul	No trade		487 -496	491
Sep	No trade		490 -500	492
Lots: 2,525.				
COFFEE				
Jul	473	471	472.50-473.50	463.5
Sep	465.50	459.50	462.50-463.50	457
Jan	460	456	457.50-458.50	453
Mar	462	459.50	459 -459.50	456.5
May	463		452 -462.50	457
Jul	465	463	463.50-464	458.50
Lots: 637.				

London Metal Market

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars: spot	542 - 543	542 -
3 months	561 - 562	560 -
Cathodes: spot	530 - 531	530.50-
3 months	549 - 550	548.50-
Tin: spot	3,090 - 3,092	3,095 -
3 months	3,092 - 3,093	3,094 -
Lead: spot	157 - 157.50	157 -
3 months	163.50- 164	163.50-
Zinc: spot	323.50- 324	324 -
3 months	315.25- 315.75	314.50-
Silver: spot	206.60- 206.80	208.10-
3 months	211.80- 211.90	213.40-

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)
COCOA			
Jul			480 -499
Sep	499	482	476½-478
Dec	467	453	462 -457½
Mar	462	455	462 -463
May			463 -473
Jul			463 -470
Lots: 200.			

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-83

AJ Indust, Alpha P Ind, Aeco Oil, Atl Rich, Avco Cp wt, Baldwin DH, Bell Howell, Brwng Fer, CBS, CBS pf, Cert-teed, Chain 5.50pf, Clark Oil, Clorox Co, Colum Pict, CnPw 7.45pf, ContIll Cp, Cook Unit, Data Genl, Entex Inc, ECrlid, FidUn Bncp, FstChi Cp, Foxboro, Gable Ind, GaPw 7.72pf, Gould Inc, Granitvle, GifLfe Hold, Hanes Corp, Harrahs, Hecks Inc, Hobart Cp, Howmet Cp, Indpls PwLt, Interpace, Int Brands, Jantzen Inc, Johns Manv, Johnsn Cont, Joy Mfg, KanNeb NG, Kresge SS, Leaseway, Lenox Inc, LoneSta Ind, Malory, Marine Mid, MGM, Murphy GC, Nabisco, NDist 4.50pf, Overn Tran, Owens Ill, Park H…, Pet inc, Pitt F…, Rio Gr…, RioGran…, Robrtsh…, SanJuan…, Scudder…, Skelly…, Stop Sh…, Storage…, Superior…, Tait Br…, Timken…, Tri Co…, Tropica…, TRW…, Un Banc…, UnOil C…, UnOrCa…, USLIFE…, USM…, Webb D…, Wheel…, White M…, Woods…, Yales…

NEW LOWS-3

Cont Can, NoNG 5.80pf, Richardsn…

Company Report

Kroger

Second Quarter	1975	197…
Revenue (millions)	1,190.2	1,0…
Profits (millions)	8.4	5…
Per Share	0.63	.4…
Twenty Four Weeks		
Revenue (millions)	2,345.9	2,16…
Profits (millions)	16.06	1…
Per Share	1.26	…

Swiss Price Index Falls

BERN, July 7 (AP-DJ).—S… wholesale prices fell in June. W… the index (1963 equals 100) dro… ping to 147.8 at the end of Ju… from 149.0 at the end of M… and from 152.8 a year ago, it… officially reported Friday.

مكتبة الأصل

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
34½	15⅛	SmithInt .24	14	122	33¾	33¼	33½	— ½
57½	43½	SmithKline 2	13	33	52½	51⅝	52¼	— ⅜
12½	7⅛	SmithTr .45	6	34	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+ ½
16	10½	Smucker .80	9	6	14⅛	14	14	+ ⅛
12⅛	7¼	SolaBas .60	5	59	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	
4⅛	1¾	Sonesta Int	1	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13¼	5	SonyCp .04e	34	401	12¾	12⅜	12¾	
36	28¾	SooLin 3.15e	6	23	29⅞	29¼	29⅞	+ ⅝
8⅞	4½	SOS Con .34	6	16	8⅞	8¾	8⅝	
16⅞	9¾	SCarEG 1.48	8	67	15½	15⅛	15⅝	+ ½
16¼	9¾	SoJerIn 1.56	7	8	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
13⅛	8	Southdown	2	23	8¾	8½	8½	+ ⅛
24½	16½	Sdwn pf1.80		10	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
14¼	9½	SoestBkg .80	9	20	14¼	14	14	
8¼	5¾	SoeatPS .64r	6	7	7¾	7	7½	+ ½
21½	16¾	SoCalE 1.68	5	256	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	SouthCo 1.40	8	1603	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
30⅛	23⅝	SoInGE 2.28	7	55	29⅞	29½	29¾	— 1
59½	41	SoNRes 1.65	9	40	56⅝	55⅞	55⅞	+ 1⅛
34	28¼	SoNETl 2.84	9	17	32	31½	32	+ ½
46½	41½	SoNE pf3.82		4	42½	42¼	42¼	— ½
31⅛	25⅝	Sou Pac 2.24	11	77	29⅝	28⅞	29⅝	+ ⅝
55¼	40	Sou Ry 2.12	10	388	55⅝	53¼	54⅝	— ½
57½	44	SouRy plA 3		1	56	56	56	— ½
6¼	5⅝	Sou Ry pf.50		48	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
31⅛	19¼	SouUGs 1.60	8	9	29⅛	28⅞	29	+ ⅜
29½	15¼	Southld .40b	16	313	28½	28¼	28⅜	
8⅝	4¼	SwstFor .20	6	38	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
18⅞	12¾	SwtFl pf1.50		9	17⅞	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
11½	9⅜	SwstPSv .98	9	74	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	— ⅛
9⅛	5	Sparton .24a	4	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
11⅜	6⅞	SperryHut 1	11	26	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
48⅜	25⅝	SperryR .76	12	232	46⅞	46⅜	46⅞	— ⅝
12⅝	5⅝	Sprague El	9	23	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	8½	Spring M .75	11	16	10½	10⅜	10½	
20⅞	14¾	SquarD 1.10	14	42	20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
41½	24⅝	Squibb .84	19	150	39⅛	38⅜	38⅜	— ¾
49½	34⅛	Staley Mfg	7	195	49	47¾	47¾	— ⅜
23⅝	19⅝	StPoor 1.92a		17	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	— ⅛
72¼	52½	StdBrands 2	16	135	70⅛	68	68	— 1⅝
50⅜	28¼	StBPa'nt .32	29	50	44	42⅛	43½	— ⅜
33	22¼	StdOilCal 2	5	619	31⅜	30	30	— 1
50⅝	35	StdOilInd 2	8	329	50⅝	49½	49⅞	— ½
78	44½	StOilOh 1.36	23	181	78	77¼	78	
10½	6⅞	StdPress .40	3	57	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	
8⅝	6⅝	StdPrud .65	9	11	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
10⅞	7⅝	Standex .52	4	19	9½	9	9½	
8⅞	6	Stanray .60		2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
19	14⅛	Starrett 1	6	1	18	18	19	+ ¼
4½	1½	StaMut Inv		19	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
12	9¾	StaMS 1.10e		45	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
78¾	40	StaufCh 2.20	9	296	77⅝	77⅛	77¼	— ¾
25½	16¾	SterDrug .70	15	216	20⅞	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
17	8	Sterndnt .80	9	84	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
19⅛	10⅞	StevensJ .80	8	90	18⅞	18	18⅛	— ⅜
25⅝	17	StewWa 1.92	8	15	25⅜	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
18⅛	13⅞	StokVC 1.10	5	14	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	10¾	StokVC pf 1		250	11¾	11¾	11¾	
70⅞	33⅞	StoneWeb 2	12	34	68¼	66½	66¾	— 1
12¾	8⅞	StoneCon .60	3	10	11⅞	11½	11⅝	
18½	9⅞	Stop Shop 1	6	17	19½	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	12½	Storge Tech	11	338	16½	15½	16	+ ¾
27½	12½	StorerBdg 1	10	27	20¼	20	20⅛	— ¾
11	6¼	StridRite .70	7	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
27⅞	19	StuWer 1.32	18	30	37	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅝
28	16	StW pfA1.40		23	28	27	27	
2⅞	1¼	Suave Shoe	8	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
18½	11¾	SubProGs 1	6	34	17	16	16	— 1¼
8⅞	4⅝	SuCrest .30		4	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
14¼	10⅝	Sun Chm .40	9	7	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
37½	29	SunOil 1r	5	20	35⅝	34⅞	35⅜	+ ⅝
40½	32½	Sun O pf2.25		43	37⅞	37¼	37¼	
16½	9	SunshMg .36	18	134	16½	15⅞	16	
26	15	SunVal 1.10	9	24	25½	25½	25½	
226	153	Supr Oil 1.40	15	32	227½	219	219	— 5½
5¼	3	SupmkG .20	13	7	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
16½	9⅝	Superscpe	4	23	16	15½	15½	— ½
6⅞	2⅝	SutroMt .25e	13	28	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ¼
7	4	Swank .48	6	4	6½	6⅜	6½	
23½	12½	Sybron .84	14	19	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
41¼	28	Sybrn pf2.48		11	37¼	37	37	— ¼
7⅝	3	Systron Don	27	11	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛

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1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
28	11⅝	TaftBrd .80	10	73	28½	27¾	28½	+ ¾
4¼	2⅞	Talcott Nat		4	3½	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
8¼	5	Talley .60	6	50	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
11⅞	7⅞	Talley pfB 1		5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
17½	9½	TampaE .96	12	279	17⅜	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
50⅞	11⅝	Tandy Corp	13	100	47⅛	45⅝	46⅞	— 1¼
7½	4	Tappan .20		5	7½	7¼	7¼	
8¼	4⅝	Technicolr	7	39	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅜
14¼	5	Technicon	12	338	10½	10½	10½	
39½	18⅝	Tektronx .28	13	14	37⅞	37¾	37⅞	— ¼
6	2⅝	Telecor .25	5	3	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
25¼	9½	Teledyn .32t	12	70	21¾	20½	20½	— ¾
58	43¾	Teledyn pf 6		3	58½	58½	58½	+ 1
9½	1½	Teleprmpt		377	3½	8⅛	8⅛	— ½
3½	⅞	Telex Cp	22	82	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
27⅛	19¼	Tenneco 1.60	7	696	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ½
3½	¾	Tenneco wt A		912	3⅝	2¾	3	— ½
100	74	Tenne pf5.50		27	99½	98	98	— 1
20⅝	13½	TesoroP .40	4	110	19½	19	19⅞	— ⅛
27⅞	21⅛	Texaco 2a	6	947	26⅝	26	26⅛	— ⅛
39½	23¼	TexCom .90	14	38	38¾	35	33⅜	— ⅛
39⅝	26⅝	TexETr 1.70	9	107	37¼	36	36	— ⅝
32⅞	23½	TexGsT 1.88	7	17	30⅞	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
31⅛	25	TxGs pf1.50		1	30	30	30	— ⅛
34⅛	23⅞	Texsgulf 1.20	7	249	33⅝	33	33½	+ ½
14	8¾	TexasInd 1b	13	4	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ½
114½	61	TexInst 1	32	211	111¼	110½	110½	— ⅛
9⅞	6¼	Texas Intl	7	187	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
21⅛	14⅞	TexOGs .01b	9	52	19	18⅝	19	+ ¼
16	15½	TexPac Ld	31	4	16	16	16	
25¼	18	TexUt 1.24	10	145	22	21¼	21½	— ¾
6⅛	2¾	Texfl Ind		20	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
25¼	12⅝	Textron 1.10	9	99	25¼	25	25	+ ⅛
31	20¼	Textr pf2.08		5	30¼	29⅝	29¾	— 1½
24½	15	Textr pf1.40		29	23¼	23¼	23¼	
17½	9⅝	Thiokol .70	6	74	16⅝	16⅜	16½	— ⅝
46½	25⅝	ThomBet .72	22	87	42	41⅛	41⅜	— ½
11	5	Thomln .40b	13	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	4⅞	ThomJW .50	11	33	8⅝	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	4¼	ThriftDg .40	11	13	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
19⅝	10⅝	TI Corp 1	17	75	16	15½	15¾	— ⅝
40½	0¼	TidwatM .70	9	11	39⅝	39½	39½	
15¼	7½	TigerInt .40	12	390	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ½
55⅝	24⅞	TimeInc 2	12	191	55⅝	54⅞	55⅛	
19⅞	10¼	TimeMir .50	11	122	18½	17¾	18	— ¾
36	24¾	Timkn 1.80a	7	22	36¼	35⅝	35	+ ¼
13⅞	9½	Tish Rlty		33	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
8	5⅛	TobinP .15e		3	6	5¾	5¾	
8½	4⅜	Todd Shipyd		9	7¾	7¾	7¾	
22¼	16⅝	ToledoEd 2	7	29	20⅞	20½	20½	
11⅞	6⅝	TonkaCp .40	15	12	11⅞	11	11	— ¼
8⅛	4⅝	ToolRol .40b	8	10	7½	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
29⅞	13½	TraneCo .96	14	73	27½	26⅞	27⅜	— ⅛
37½	27¼	TranUn 1.56	11	25	31¾	31¼	31⅝	— ⅝
12½	5¼	Trans W Air		151	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	
16½	11⅜	TWA pf 2		5	13⅝	12¾	13⅝	+ ⅝
13	7½	TranWF .16	8	3	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
10¼	6	Transam .59	14	330	9¾	9⅜	9⅛	— ¼
21½	17½	TranInc 1.34		17	21	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	7¾	Transco .80	13	70	9½	9¼	9⅜	
7¾	5⅞	Transcn .45	6	24	7½	7	7	— ¾
7⅝	4⅛	TranOh .20r	5	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ½
18½	12¼	Tranwy 1.40	6	60	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅜
28½	19⅞	Travlrs 1.08	17	150	26⅞	25¼	25¾	— 1
36½	28	Travelr pf 2		12	35	34½	34½	— 1
11⅞	4⅛	TRE Corp		23	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	
21⅝	16	TriCon 1.35e		74	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	+ ½
34¼	28½	TriCn pf2.50		3	31⅞	31½	31½	— ½
4⅞	2⅜	TriSou Mtge		9	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
16	11⅜	Trialnd .90a	3	13	13⅝	13⅛	12⅝	— ½
13	5⅛	TrianPfc .40	88	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
21¾	9½	Trinitylnd 1	5	29	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
25¾	13¼	Tropican .20	22	90	25⅞	25¼	25⅜	+ ½
26½	14¼	TRW In 1.20	8	169	26⅛	24½	24½	— 1⅝
62	40½	TRW pf4.50		5	62½	61¾	61¾	
66	41⅜	TRW pf4.40		6	65¼	65	65	— 1
12⅛	7⅜	TucsonG .96	8	105	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅜
15⅛	5⅛	TwenCen .40	11	529	15⅛	14½	14⅛	— ¾
19⅝	8½	TycoLb .10e	12	45	18⅛	17½	17½	— ½
24⅜	13½	TylerCp .60	5	22	22⅛	21¼	21¼	— ⅛

U - V

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
23	13⅝	UAL In .60a	6	369	20	19¾	19⅞	+ ¼
24½	17	Uarco 1.20a	4	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
14⅛	10¼	UGI Cp 1.32	7	7	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
26½	26	UGI pf2.75		z980	26⅝	26¼	26¼	
11⅝	8½	UMC Ind 1	7	54	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
3	1½	UMET Tr		29	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
47¼	32½	UniNV 2.95e	9	2	42½	42½	42½	— ¼
9⅞	6¼	UnBanc .84b	7	305	10⅝	9⅞	10⅝	+ ½
70	37¼	UnCamp 2	11	21	66½	65⅞	65⅞	— ⅝
66½	40⅛	UnCarb 2.40	7	238	61¼	60	60	— 1⅛
13⅝	8	UnCom 1.33	10	26	13¼	13	13	— ⅜
8⅛	2½	Union Corp	12	125	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅜	Un Elec 1.28	8	172	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
64¼	55	UnEl pf6.40		z100	60	59¼	59¼	— ¼
47	33	UnEl pf4.50		z50	43¾	43½	43½	
27	30¼	UnEl pf3.50		z120	34	34	34	+ 1½
25½	23¼	UnEl pf2.72		21	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	Un Fidelity	10	5	4	4	4	
47⅝	32½	UnOCal 1.93	6	x783	48⅛	47½	47¾	+ ⅜
60⅝	43	UOCa pf2.50		x49	62	61½	61⅝	+ 1¾
82½	62	UPacCp 2.80	14	54	76¼	76	76	— ⅜
3⅛	1¾	Uniona Inc		18	2⅝	2½	2½	
9¼	6⅞	Uniroyal .70	7	216	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
81¾	66½	Uniryal pf 8		z130	77½	77½	77½	— ¾
8	3⅛	Unit Brands		86	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
7⅞	5⅝	UnBrnd pfA		5	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
8¼	6	UnitCp .70e		99	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	— ¼
8⅞	4⅝	U FinCal .20	6	23	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	
12⅞	6⅝	UnGasP .72	10	549	12⅝	11⅞	12½	— ⅛
23½	17½	U Illum 2.32	5	19	22¼	22½	22½	— ¼
11½	6½	UnitInd .36b	8	10	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
7¼	4⅝	UnitIn pf.42		2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
5¼	1⅞	UnitInn .10		95	4	3½	3⅞	— ⅛
12¼	9¼	UJerBk 1.04	8	16	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
15½	12	UnitMM .80	7	25	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
20	8	Un Nuclr	223	172	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
2½	1½	UnitPk Min		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16	6	UnitRefg .48	6	58	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
36½	25½	USFidG 2.48	14	61	36½	35⅞	36¼	
17¾	12½	USFoS 1.50e		7	16¼	16	16	
21¼	14¼	USGyps 1.60	14	137	19¼	18¾	18⅞	— ⅜
25½	20	USGy pf1.80		130	25	23½	24	— 1½
7½	2¾	US Home		173	6⅞	6⅜	6⅝	— ⅛
5	2½	US Ind .33r		280	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
14	9¼	USLeasg .24	10	35	11⅛	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
4⅞	2½	US RltyInv		6	3	2⅞	3	
12¼	7⅝	US Shoe .95	7	31	11⅝	11⅜	11½	
65½	38¼	US Stl 2.80	4	328	59⅝	58½	58⅞	— ⅝
20⅝	12¾	USTobac .90	12	11	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
62⅛	31¼	Unit Tech 2	8	337	57¾	57	57	— ¼
140⅛	86¼	UnTech pf 8		54	133	131¾	131½	— ⅛
16	12½	UniTel 1.06	9	174	14⅞	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
20⅛	16½	UnTI 2pf1.50		10	19	18	18	— ⅛
1⅞	7-16	UniTel wt		419	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
24	19	UnTel pf1.50		4	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
9½	3¼	Unitrode Cp	13	40	9⅛	9	9	
20¼	16¾	Univar 1.40	4	24	28¼	27½	27½	— ¼
41¼	25½	UnivLeaf 2	7	18	40⅛	39½	39½	— ¼
18	11¼	UOP .80	7	118	16⅛	15½	15⅞	
53	31	Upjohn .96	18	330	41¼	40⅜	40⅜	— 1¼
17⅛	10	USLIFE .30	7	141	15¾	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	8½	UslifeF .96a		35	10⅝	10¼	10⅛	— ⅛
21½	12	USM stpl.20	5	166	21⅛	20⅞	21	— ⅛
27⅝	19⅝	USM pf2.10		7	27¾	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
16¾	14½	USM pf1.50		z10	16	16	16	— ⅜
74⅝	39½	UtahInt 1	19	129	71⅞	70⅛	70½	— ½
28⅞	23⅝	UtahPL 2.36	9	77	28¼	27⅝	28	— ⅛
26	17	UV Ind 1b	4	47	25¼	24	24	— ⅜
30	20½	UV In pf1.26		1	29	29	29	— ⅜
18½	6½	Varian .20	16	924	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅝
27⅛	23¼	Veeder 1.72	6	2	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	3	Vendo Co		23	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	11	VestSe 1.27e		19	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
35⅝	21½	Vetco Offsh	17	120	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	— ⅛
26⅞	13⅞	VF Corp 1	9	26	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ½
10	2¾	Viacom Int	11	31	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
7⅛	4½	VicCmp .25p		32	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
13⅝	8¼	VaEPw 1.18	7	366	12⅞	12½	12½	— ¼
77¼	62	VaEP pf7.72		270	73	73	73	
77	60½	VE 72 pf7.72		z100	72	71½	71½	— 1½
77	59½	VaEP pf7.45		z380	74	73	4	
3	56	VaEP pf5.20		z60	70	70	70	+ ½
53	41	VaEP pf 5		z50	50	50	50	
47½	40	VaEP pf4.80		z100	45	45	45	
7¼	3¼	Vornado Inc	13	71	5¾	5½	5½	— ½
14⅝	8¼	VSI Corp .6?	6	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
34	23½	VulMa 1.80	6	2	33½	33⅜	33⅞	+ ¼

W - X - Y - Z

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
25½	12½	Wachov .76	10	65	24⅛	23	23¾	+ ¾
52	27¼	Wach pf.20		8	51	50¼	51	+ 1
4⅛	2½	WachRl .04p		36	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
13	10	Walgreen 1	10	61	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
44	29⅝	WlkrA 1.40a	9	25	29⅝	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
25½	14⅞	WallBus .55	9	5	22¼	22⅛	22¼	— ⅛
10⅞	6	WallMur .60	5	9	9⅜	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
26⅞	9½	WalMart .12	26	44	26⅜	26	26⅛	— ⅛
16⅞	6¾	WangL .08e	17	19	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
10¼	5¾	Ward Foods	27	27	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Warnaco .80	9	18	10⅛	9⅞	10	
19⅝	8¾	WrnCom .50	8	265	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
38¼	17	WrnC pf1.25		8	38⅝	38	38½	— ⅛
38½	25	WarnerL .92	18	230	38	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
22½	13⅝	Warn S 1.20	10	39	21	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
20¾	12	WashGs 1.88	5	8	20⅜	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛
13½	9½	WashNat .80	5	27	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
15⅝	12½	WashStl 1a	4	11	14⅝	14⅜	14½	+ ¼
19⅞	16½	WasWat 1.52	9	25	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
11¼	4	Waste Mgmt	12	70	11¼	10¾	11	— ⅛
35½	11½	WatknJ .20e	19	101	34½	34⅛	34½	+ ⅜
4⅞	3	WayGos .40	24	4	4⅝	4¾	4⅞	
7⅞	3⅛	Wean Unit	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	Webb Del E	12	220	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ¼
9⅛	6½	WeilMcL .60	7	46	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
1½	⅜	Welbilt Corp		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20½	13⅞	WellFgo .96	7	110	19⅛	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅜
8⅛	3½	WellFM .10p		45	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
12	8⅝	WescoF .60	8	1	11½	11½	11½	
52	46	WlPP pf4.50		z200	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ¼
38⅛	16¾	WstPtPep 2	7	25	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
9½	5⅛	WnAirL .40a	7	84	8¼	8	8⅛	
27¾	15½	WnBnc 1.40	7	87	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
17½	7⅞	WnCo NAm	12	204	17½	17	17⅛	— ⅜
8¼	6	Wn Pac Ind	6	35	7½	7⅛	7½	
14⅞	8¾	WnPubh .80	6	14	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
15¼	9⅛	WUnion 1.40	52	73	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
43½	38	WnUn pf4.60		3	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ¼
19¼	9⅝	WestgEl .97	50	345	18⅝	18	18⅛	— ¼
21	16¼	Wstvco 1.40	5	19	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	12	Weybrg 1.28	7	4	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅝
43¼	27¾	Weyerhr .80	22	284	39⅝	38⅝	39	— ⅝
19¼	10⅛	WhelFry .40	12	105	20	19⅝	20	+ ½
31⅞	18	WhelP 1.40e	1	14	25	24⅞	24⅞	
50¼	41	WhelPit pf 5		290	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅜
27	15⅞	Whirlpol .80	49	100	26½	25⅞	26¼	+ ¼
22⅛	8¼	WhitCon .80	7	150	22⅞	22¼	22½	— ⅜
35½	33½	WhiCn pfA 3		2	34¾	34¾	34¾	
35	29	WhitC pfC 3		3	35	35	35	+ ¼
12½	7⅛	WhiteM .10p	5	357	12½	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅝
4¼	1⅛	Whittaker	10	113	3⅜	3½	3⅜	— ⅛
15	7⅞	WickesCrp 1	8	104	14¼	13⅞	14	— ⅛
4¼	2⅝	WiebdtSt .28	10	3	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
37⅛	25¾	WlmsCo .60	7	210	34⅞	33⅞	34¼	+ ⅛
54	29¾	WlmsCo wt		12	49⅛	47¾	47¾	— 1½
67	46	Wlms pf.80		1	59¾	59¾	59¾	— ¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	WinnDx 1.44	13	41	38⅛	37¾	38	+ ⅛
6⅞	3½	Winnebago		162	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
28½	22⅛	WiscEl 1.92	10	35	27¼	26½	26¼	— ⅛
102	83¾	WisE pf8.90		z150	98	97¼	96	+ ½
19⅞	17½	Wisc Gas wi		53	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
16⅛	11⅞	WiscPS 1.32	9	48	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
27½	17¾	Witco 1.20	6	23	23½	23	23¼	— ¼
3⅛	1½	WolvrW .05e	13	10	3⅛	3	3	
16¼	6⅛	Wometco .56	10	42	16⅛	15¾	16	+ ⅛
21⅞	7	WoodsCp .48	11	210	23⅞	21¾	22½	+ ⅝
17¼	9⅝	Wolwth 1.20	9	201	16⅞	16	16½	+ ¼
29	21	Wolw pf2.20		14	27½	27	27	— ⅜
6⅞	2⅞	World Airw	6	12	4¼	4⅛	4⅝	— ⅛
64½	41⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	12	10	61¼	60½	61	— ⅛
5½	3⅛	Wurlitzer		3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
4	1⅜	Wyly Corp		206	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
87⅛	56⅛	XeroxCp 1	16	896	69⅞	67⅛	67⅛	— 2⅞
12⅛	7¼	Xtra 2.67t	5	107	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
11⅛	6½	Yates Ind	8	116	12	11⅜	11⅜	
13	9½	YngSDr .60a	5	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
19¼	9½	ZaleCorp .76	8	32	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ¼
37⅝	22½	Zapata .60a	5	62	35⅛	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
6	2¾	Zayre Corp		22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	10	ZenithRad 1	116	192	28¼	27½	27¾	— ⅛
12¼	4½	Zurn Ind .32	14	68	12¼	11¾	11⅞	

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

June 11, 1975

$150,000,000

Instituto de Crédito Oficial

(An Autonomous Agency of the State of Spain)

Five Year Loan

This financing was managed by

First Boston (Europe) Limited

Banco Arabe Español, S.A. (Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. s.a.k./Libyan Arab Foreign Bank/UBAF Limited)

Bank of Montreal — Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York

co-managed by

The Royal Bank of Canada — Chase Manhattan Limited — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

in conjunction with

Banco de Santander y Panama, S.A. — Banco de Bilbao, S.A. — Banco Central, S.A. — Banco Español de Credito, S.A.
Banco Hispano Americano, S.A. — Banco Popular Español, S.A. — Banco de Santander, S.A. — Banco de Vizcaya, S.A.

and provided by

Banco Arabe Español, S.A. — Bank of Montreal — Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York (Nassau) — The Royal Bank of Canada
The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — First National Bank in Dallas (Paris Branch)
First Pennsylvania Bank N.A. — Girard Trust Bank — Mellon Bank, N.A. — Midland Bank Limited
National Bank of North America (Nassau, Bahamas Branch) — Security Pacific National Bank — Banco de Santander y Panama, S.A.
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Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur — Hungarian International Bank Limited
Iran Overseas Investment Bank Limited — The Riggs National Bank of Washington, D.C. — Wells Fargo Limited

Agent Bank

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York

American Stock Exchange Trading

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6¾	3⅛	AAV Cos .28	4	3	6	6	6	
1¾	1⅛	Acme Haml	13	9	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
4	1¾	Action Ind	7	34	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
2½	¾	Adam Russl	12	19	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
14	6	AdobeO .10e	12	22	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
3½	2	A&EPlast P	4	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
1⅛	½	Aegis Corp	6	23	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	2⅛	AeroFlo .15e	13	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Aeronca Inc		3	2½	2½	2½	
3	1¼	AffliCap .08r	8	10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7-16	½	Affil Cap wt		5	½	½	½	
6¾	3⅛	Affil Hsp .20	12	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
3½	1½	Aiken Ind	8	95	4¼	3½	4⅛	+ ¾
47	15¾	AlaxM 1.07e	8	8	44½	44	44½	+ ½
25	15¾	AlanWd .25p	1	10	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅞	Alaska Airl	10	17	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅜
1⅞	⅞	Alba Waldn		10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
11⅞	5⅝	Alcolc .12e	6	11	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
5½	3⅜	Alleghy Airl		14	4	4	4	
25	21½	AllegA pfC 3		2	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
2⅞	1¼	AllegA wtO		5	2	2	2	+ ⅛
2½	1⅜	Allied Art	17	39	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
1⅞	⅝	Alpha Ind		2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
4½	1¾	Altamil Cp	3	5	4	4	4	+ ⅛
1½	9-16	Altec Corp	50	22	1⅛	1	1	
¾	3-16	Altec Cp wt		13	½	7-16	7-16	
6⅛	2¼	Altec Crp pf		3	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
12⅛	6½	AlterFds .50	5	5	11¾	11½	11½	
51	42⅞	Alcoa pf3.75		z100	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ¾
13½	3⅝	AMAX wt		36	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
4⅜	1⅝	Amco Ind	4	38	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
5⅝	1½	AHessLL wt		37	4	3⅞	3⅞	
7¾	4¼	Am Agroncs	7	19	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	5	AmBiltrt .50	8	8	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
11⅝	10¼	AmBusP .26	10	4	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
⅞	3-16	ACenMtg wt		5	5-16	5-16	5-16	+ ⅛
5¼	2½	Am Fletch		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	9⅝	A GarPd .30	5	26	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ¼
6⅞	3¾	Am Intl Pict	4	7	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	A Israel .26r	3	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	A Kitchn Fd	4	52	2⅛	2	2⅛	
15½	7¾	AMaizeA .40	5	40	15	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
15¼	8⅛	AMaizeB .40	5	4	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
8	1⅞	AmMot Inns		20	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
34⅛	27½	AmPetrof 2	4	4	31⅝	31	31	— ⅜
3⅝	1⅝	Am Plan Cp	4	6	2	1⅞	2	
4½	2⅝	A Precs .25e	7	13	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Am Rlty Tr		3	2⅛	2½	2½	+ ⅛
⅜	1-16	AmRltyT wt		5	¼	¼	¼	
2½	1½	Am Recreat		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4	2	A SafEq .11t	17	28	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
4	1⅝	AmTrain Sv		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
11⅞	4⅞	AMIC Cp	8	15	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
3⅞	1⅝	AndreR .13e	10	2	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
3½	1⅜	Angle C .12e	8	29	3⅜	3	3	
11⅛	4½	Anixter .16	4	34	9⅜	9½	9½	— ¼
6	1⅛	Anken .10e	9	57	5¼	5	5⅛	
7⅝	2⅞	Anthony .30t	8	21	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
24½	12¾	Aquit Ca .30	20	4	24⅝	24	24	— ⅜
7¾	5	Ariz CL .10e		35	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	4½	ArzCol pf.48		3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Armac Ent		4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
21⅛	6⅛	ArminCp .12	6	32	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
5½	2¼	Arrow Elect	3	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
6¼	3½	Arundel .49t		3	5	5	5	
6⅝	4½	Arwcod .25e	3	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
12	6⅛	Asamera .25	7	22	10¼	10	10	— ¼
9⅝	5½	AshiOil Can	9	1	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ¼
8¼	4⅝	Aspro .40b	6	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
1½	1	Astrex Inc		5	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
	½	Alco Ind	27	14	⅞	13-16	13-16	
2⅝	¾	ATI Inc	3	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	5½	All Richf wt		59	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
8	7¼	Atlas CM B	10	39	7⅝	7¼	7¾	— ⅛
3	1½	Atlas Cp wt		77	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
23¾	12⅞	Augatinc .15	16	19	19¼	18½	18¾	— ½
15⅞	10⅛	Austral Oil	10	66	15¼	15	15	— ¼
8	4⅛	AutoTrn .58t	20	6	6⅛	6	6	
3⅞	1⅝	Autmat Rad		3	2½	2⅜	2½	
7¼	4½	AutmSvc .20	8	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
40¼	21⅝	AutoSw .84a	14	2	40⅞	40½	40⅞	+ ⅝
21½	9⅛	AVC Cp .82t	4	8	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
3⅞	2	AVEMC .07		18	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
25¼	16⅞	Avondl 1.20b	14	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	3	AVX Corp	175	1	7	7	7	
6⅝	3½	Aydin Cp	7	7	6	6	6	

B

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6¼	4½	BadgrMt .50	8	29	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅜
9⅜	3½	BakerM .15t	9	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	BanFd 1.12e		16	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
10⅜	4⅝	BanstrCtl Lt		178	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
3⅛	1⅞	Banner .04	4	14	3⅛	2¾	3	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Barnes Eng		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅞	Barnwel Ind		7	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Barry R .24t	6	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
7½	4⅝	BarryWr .40	6	12	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
1⅝	1	Bartell Med		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	2½	Barth Sp .20	9	6	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
2¾	1½	Baruch Fost	15	9	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
9¼	4½	BasinPet Cp	8	152	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
10¾	7½	BayrkUt .72		6	9½	9½	9½	
2½	1⅝	Bell Ind .08	5	7	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
2⅝	13-16	BelscIR .06t	54	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7-16	⅛	BenStMg wt		1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5¼	1⅞	Benrus Crp	9	48	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅜
4⅜	1⅛	Berg Ent		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	2¼	Berg Bruns	20	18	8⅞	7⅞	8	— ⅛
15⅜	9¼	Berg B pf1.15		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
2½	1⅛	BernzOmat		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5½	2½	BervenC .12	56	16	5	5	5	— ⅛
4¼	1⅞	BethCp .15e	6	5	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
3½	2	Beverly Ent		14	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
11¾	5½	Bic Pen .36	11	71	12⅛	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
25	12½	Big Bear 1.20	5	35	24⅝	23½	23½	— 1⅜
7⅛	3⅛	BigVSu .05e	5	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅜	BinkMf .80a	5	9	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	
10⅛	5⅞	BinnySm .60	10	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
4⅞	1⅝	Blessings	4	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
3¼	1⅛	Blount .08	7	10	3⅛	3½	3½	— ⅛
3¼	1½	Bluebird Inc	5	29	3⅜	3	3	— ⅛
7⅞	3¾	Bodin Ap .40	6	16	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
10⅛	5	BoltBer .20e	9	44	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	9⅞	BowVall .10	25	62	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
23¾	7½	BradRa .05e	11	66	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	6½	BradldC .20	21	39	11⅝	11⅜	11½	
3¼	1⅞	Branch .05e	18	30	2⅝	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
8¾	3⅞	BraniffAr wt		9	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
14½	15	Brascn A 1b	3	38	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	10	BraunEn .52	6	3	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
26¼	17½	Brewer 1.20	2	14	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	— ½
2⅛	11-16	BroDart Ind	15	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅝	2	BrownCo wt		70	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
13⅜	8⅝	BrnF A .52b	9	x3	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
14¼	8¼	BrnF B .52b	9	x7	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	4⅛	BrwnF pf.40		1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
2¼	⅞	BRT Rl .30e		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ¼
⅜	⅛	BRT Rlt wt		5	3-16	3-16	3-16	
3	1½	BTU Eng	7	10	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅞	1⅝	Buehler Cp	6	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7	4⅛	Buell In .33b	4	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
5⅜	3⅛	Buildex .32	5	13	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
12	7¼	Bundy 1.03		7	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
4⅛	1⅝	Burgess Ind	14	233	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	5⅛	BurnsInl .60	11	15	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅞	Bush Univ	19	4	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
11⅞	6	Butlerlnt .50	4	4	10⅛	10	10	
23⅛	14⅛	Bullos G Oil	5	32	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜

C

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7¾	1⅝	Cablcom Gn	12	1	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
5¾	1¼	Cagles In A		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13⅛	6¼	Caldor .15b	9	49	12⅝	12	12⅜	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅝	Calcomp		12	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
13½	9	Cal PrtCm 1	9	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
9⅞	5	Camco Inc	10	8	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
4 9-16	2⅞	CaChbA .25e	3	14	4 1-16	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	9⅞	Campln .40b	3	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
3 15-16	1¾	CdnExp GO	18	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Cdn Homstd	31	6	5⅝	5½	5½	
14½	11	CdnlnP 1.28	5	1	14	14	14	+ ½
43	21½	Cdn SuprOil	10	6	41	41	41	— ½
1⅛	½	Canverl Int		14	¾	11-16	11-16	—1-16
2½	1⅞	Canoga .10e	6	27	2⅛	2	2	
2⅝	1⅛	Capehart Cp		4	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
2⅝	1¾	CapitlFd .16	6	3	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
42⅝	18	Carbnlnd 1a	5	17	40⅞	40¾	40⅞	
6⅞	2¼	Caressa .20	9	33	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
80¼	57	Carnat 1.20b	18	18	78	77⅝	77⅝	— ⅛
14¼	2⅞	CaroPipl 1	8	4	14	13⅞	13⅞	— 1⅛
55	47½	CaroPL pf 5		z10	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ 1
1¼	⅝	Carr wt		12	¾	¾	¾	
2½	1¼	Carrols Dev		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
17½	10½	CastlA/M .80	3	3	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
15½	11⅛	CastlFd 1.20		1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
1¼	⅞	Castleton In	41	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅝	2½	Castlwd Inl	6	16	5⅝	5½	5¼	+ ⅛
14½	6¼	Cavitron Cp	13	24	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	— ¾
2⅝	1	CDI Corp	5	5	2	2	2	
1⅞	⅝	CelluCraft	17	10	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
49½	40	CenPL pf 4		y25	43½	43½	43½	+ 1½
4⅛	3⅛	CentSec .35e		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	1½	Century Fac	13	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4¼	2⅝	Cenvill Com		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅛	Certified Cp	3	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
13-16	¼	Certron Cp		28	½	½	½	
1⅞	1	Cetec Corp	9	2	1½	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
4⅞	3	ChadMill .40	7	1	4	4	4	
4⅞	2⅞	Champ Hom		432	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6¼	1⅞	Chartr Med	7	10	5⅝	5½	5½	
12½	8⅛	CHB Fd .57t	3	18	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
2¼	1¼	Chicken Unl		54	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
18¼	7½	Chieftn Dev	138	15	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
2	11-16	Christian Co	31	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
½	⅛	CIMtgGr wt		10	¼	¼	¼	—1-16
4½	2½	Cinema Fiv	11	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
9	5¼	Circle K .30	6	325	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	3½	Citation .40	6	12	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
1⅛	⅞	Citiz Finl		1	1	1	1	
½	¼	CitizMtgl wt		12	5-16	¼	5-16	
7⅝	4¼	CityGsFl .60	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	8½	CK Petrolm	7	24	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
3⅛	1½	ClarkC .05e	3	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
8¼	2⅝	Clarkson .16	8	74	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	
8⅝	5⅜	Clausng .59e	4	18	7¾	7½	7½	+ ¼
5½	3⅝	Clopay .07r		3	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
4⅞	1¼	CMI Corp	13	47	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
7	2½	CMI Inv wt		11	4½	4½	4½	
14¾	3	Coachmn In	17	20	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅜
6½	4⅛	CoftMat .40r	8	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
3	1¾	Cohu In .15r	32	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6¼	ColeNat .60	5	14	7⅝	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
12⅞	5¼	Coleman .44	30	53	13	12½	13	+ ½
4⅝	2¼	Colon Coml		7	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅝	ColwellC .28		10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
20½	7	Cmbustn Eq	14	124	20½	20	20	— ½
31	24¼	Cominco 3e	6	5	30½	30	30½	+ ½
3⅜	2¼	Com Grp .14	4	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
12⅞	8¾	ComlAlll .30	9	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
16⅝	11⅛	ComlMtl .60	2	5	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅞	Comdor BM		6	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
9¼	4¼	CoPsycC .20	7	10	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
1½	¾	Compac Cp		13	13-16	¾	13-16	—1-16
1¼	9-16	CompuDyn	12	161	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Compuj Inv		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
8⅜	5⅜	Conchem .40	6	8	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	2	Condec Crp	4	46	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
1¼	1	Conroy Inc		11	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
9⅞	5⅜	Con Oil Gas	11	61	8½	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅞	Ccns Ref .60	12	7	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
4¾	3½	Consyne Cp	9	10	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
1	½	Cont Tel wt		23	15-16	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅞	Cook El .40	7	1	8	8	8	
18¼	10	Cook Ind .40	3	70	17½	16¾	17¼	— ½
13½	10¼	CookPnt V 1	8	3	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
4¾	2⅞	Cooper Jar	31	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
7¼	2⅝	Cordon Intl		18	5⅝	5¾	5⅜	— ⅛
18⅝	11¾	Core Labs	11	40	18⅝	17¾	18⅝	
22⅛	14	Corenco .80	5	5	15	15	15	+ ¾
24	14½	CorrBlk 1.06	10	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅜	Cosco Inc		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
2⅝	1	Colt Corp	14	6	2	2	2	
17⅛	4⅜	CoxCbl Com	22	7	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅜
4⅛	2	Craig Corp	4	34	4½	4	4	— ⅛
5⅞	2½	CramrE .11t	5	9	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
9⅞	5½	Crompton		27	9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
20⅛	14½	CwnCPt .60r	3	18	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
11⅞	3	CRS Ds .10e	8	8	10⅛	9⅝	10	— ⅛
8⅞	3⅛	CrutcR .55e	15	102	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛	— ⅛
15⅜	8¼	CrystlO .40e	6	36	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
8¾	7¼	CSE Cp .40a	4	6	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
8	3¼	Cubic Cp .20		12	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
1¾	⅞	Curtis Math		1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
9⅝	6¼	CW Tran .48	5	1	9	9	9	— ¼

D

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4	1⅝	Damon Cre	5	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
4½	2¼	Damson Oil	31	336	5⅜	4¾	5¼	+ 1⅛
37⅝	20	Daniell .28b	8	5	33	33	33	+ ⅜
43	27¾	Data Dcumt	5	2	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
6½	2⅛	Dataprod	7	58	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	DayMin .10e	60	35	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ¼
⅝	½	DCL Inc		2	9-16	9-16	9-16	+1-16
9⅝	5	Del Labs .24	6	5	8¾	8½	8¾	
⅞	5-16	DellaCp Am		18	¾	¾	¾	
8⅞	5⅝	Delln Fd .54	13	5	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	DTalEz .20e	7	x24	10	9⅝	9¾	
2⅜	½	DoRose Ind		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	2½	Dev Cp Am		107	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
27⅞	18½	DiamM Dril	7	48	26⅝	26	26¼	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅞	Diebold VC		3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Digicon Inc	11	20	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
14	7½	DillardSt .40	7	11	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
1¼	7-16	Diodes Inc		12	1¼	1¼	1¼	
33	12⅞	Diversey .70	11	20	32⅞	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅞
11-16	¼	Divrsf In wt		1	7-16	7-16	7-16	
11⅝	5⅜	Dixilyn Cor	6	12	9⅞	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
33¾	17¼	Dome Petrl	11	28	30¼	29⅞	29¾	— ⅜
24	18⅝	Domtar 1.60	5	4	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ 1⅛
8⅜	4¾	Donkeny .36	3	20	8½	8	8	— ⅛
9½	5¼	DowneyS .30	5	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
16⅞	12	DrexUtl 1.20		2	15½	16½	16½	— ⅛
11½	4½	Driver Harr	6	19	10½	10	10¼	+ ¼
11⅝	4½	DrgFair .49	7	18	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
1⅜	½	Dunlop .87e		18	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16	
25	11⅛	DuplxPd .60	3	24	23¾	23	23	— ¾
3⅝	4½	Dur Tst .25b	8	13	7½	7¼	7⅜	
4⅛	1⅞	Dynlcln .05e	10	201	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
6½	2¼	Dynell .14t	26	82	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅞

E

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
2⅛	¾	Eagle Cloth	16	1	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
6⅞	3¼	EriScheb .36	25	21	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	8	EarthRes 1	7	79	15½	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
28⅛	18⅞	EasonO .10r	10	12	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞	— ¼
20⅞	14½	Esln C 1.10a	4	4	20	19½	19⅝	— ⅜
1⅝	⅝	Eckmar Cp	150	1	1½	1½	1½	
5⅛	3⅛	Ecodyne	12	23	8⅞	8	8¼	— ⅛
23½	16½	Edglion .50r	3	25	22⅞	21¾	21¾	— 1
4⅛	1	Edmos Cp		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7	2⅞	Edo Corp	11	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	4⅝	Edwrds .30a	6	7	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
3⅝	2	Egan Mc .20	5	1	3	3	3	
7⅝	3½	EnrnhPh .10	4	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅜
5¼	1⅝	Elcor Chm	13	9	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅞	El Hose .40	6	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	ElAudD .21t	2	5	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
11½	8½	Electrog .30	7	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
2¼	1	Elect Assist	6	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2¼	15-16	Elect Resch	20	18	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
19¼	7	ElectrnicA 1	10	28	20½	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
11⅛	7	ELT .10e	5	108	12⅝	11½	12¼	+ 1
7⅝	4½	ErnstEC .44	5	21	7¾	7¾	7⅝	+ ⅛
6	2⅞	Esq Rad El	4	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	2⅛	EssexCh .20	8	77	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅝	EvanAr .10b	7	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
6	2⅞	Execuin .23t		8	5⅝	5⅛	4⅞	

F

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5¼	1⅛	Fab Ind	19	60	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5⅝	3⅛	Fabien .40b	7	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15½	4⅝	FabriCtr .12	11	12	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
3	1⅞	FairTex Mil		1	2½	2½	2½	
4¾	3	Fairmnt Ch	4	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
34½	16¾	FalconS .40	4	40	30¾	30	30½	+ ½
5¼	1½	Fam Dol Str	42	38	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
8	3⅝	FannyF .42t	23	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Fash Fabric		6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
9¾	7⅛	FayDrg .05e	11	5	8	8	8	
3½	1	FDI Inc .01e		19	2⅞	2½	2⅞	
12	11¼	FedRlt .99e	9	3	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
4⅜	2	Fed Resrces		452	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	16½	FedMart .60	5	4	19½	18	16⅛	+ ⅛
11½	8½	Felmnt .12e	9	38	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
6	3⅛	Felsway .32	6	4	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
3⅝	2	Fibrebrd wt		42	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	4	FidlcG 1.36e	7	10	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
⅞	5-32	FidelcGr wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	—1-16
2⅛	1⅜	Fileds Plast		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
6¼	2¾	Filmways	6	28	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
15¼	5¾	FinSanB .70	7	7	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅞	FinGen .36b	10	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
4⅛	2¼	FstDenv Ml		3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
2½	1	Fst Hortfrd		13	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅛	⅝	Fst Rlty Inv		25	⅞	⅞	⅞	
9⅝	6⅝	FstSLSh .12	6	10	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	1¾	Fst Va Mtg		9	2	2	2	— ⅛
⅝	⅛	FstVaMr wt		51	3-16	3-16	3-16	+1-16
7⅛	3⅛	Fstmark .24	7	7	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	4⅝	FischrP .48t	10	14	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅜	Flagglnd .12	7	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4	1¾	Flagstaff	5	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16¼	6½	Flight Safty	10	3	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅜
1½	⅝	Flock Ind		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2¼	1⅛	Fla Capital	4	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
4⅛	2¼	FlaRck .10e	22	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	10¼	FlukeJ .72t	10	11	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
25	11⅛	Fly Dia Oil	6	36	20¾	20	20	— ⅜
10¼	5	Foote Mini	5	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
72½	57½	FordCan 5e	4	z150	67½	67	67½	+ 1
6¼	3	Forest City		2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
5⅝	1⅝	Forest Labs		2	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	5	FoxStaP 3.6	9	22	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	FPA Corp		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	4	FrankNu .32	8	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
34	21⅝	Fresnillo 1b	6	24	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
6	4½	Friedm .18a	3	11	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅝	Frigtmp .55t	10	12	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅞	Frigitronic	25	31	12½	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
5½	3⅛	Frontier Air	4	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
2½	1⅝	FrontAir wt		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	

G

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7⅞	4¼	Gabriel .05e	5	6	7	7	7	
4½	1½	Galaxy Cpt		67	5⅞	4¾	5¼	+ 1⅛
7¼	5	Garan .72a	6	17	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4⅝	1⅞	Garcia Corp	16	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
5	3	Garlnd .07p	3	7	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
37	14½	Gearhart .40	10	168	34⅞	34	34⅞	+ ⅝
1¾	13-16	Gen Buildrs		3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
2¼	1¼	Gen Recrat	4	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	
3½	1⅛	Gen Resrch		13	3	3	3	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Generics Cp	14	39	6⅞	6¼	6¼	
2⅝	1	Genisco Tch	9	4	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
2⅞	1½	Geon Ind		23	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	1½	Gerber Sci		7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	9	Glenty .40a	27	54	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
1⅞	9-16	Gilbert Cos	11	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
2⅞	1¼	Gladding Cp		2	2½	2¼	2½	
4⅛	1⅛	Glasrock Pr		3	3	3	3	— ⅛
34½	18½	Glatfelter 2	4	19	30¾	30¼	30¼	
4⅞	3⅛	Glen Ger .16	12	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
8½	4½	GlenDis .23t	13	13	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
7½	3½	Globeind .40	5	10	7¼	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	Glosser .26	5	x1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ [illegible]
11¾	4⅝	Gloucstr En	4	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ [illegible]
5⅞	2⅝	Glover Inc		10	4	3⅞	3⅞	— [illegible]
5	1⅛	Gold W Mob		15	5	5	5	
1⅝	7-16	Goldfield Cp		41	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— [illegible]
3¼	1⅛	GoodLS .10		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4½	2⅝	Goodrich wt		56	3¾	3½	3⅝	+ [illegible]
16	10	GormR .90a	7	4	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— [illegible]
3⅝	2½	Gouldinc wt		37	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— [illegible]
5⅞	3⅝	GouldIT .71e	7	5	4	4	4	
28⅝	17¼	Grainger .30	22	8	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— [illegible]
6⅝	3⅛	GrandA .05e	11	12	6	6	6	
8⅞	6	GrandCH .20	8	7	8	7¾	7¾	
5¼	7-16	Granite Mgt		33	4¼	4	4	
4	2⅛	Gt Am Ind	3	29	3½	3¼	3½	+ [illegible]
4⅝	2½	GtBasin Pet	34	123	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
29½	11	Gt Lk Ch .18	13	30	26	25½	25⅞	+ [illegible]
7	2⅝	GtScotS .10r	6	2	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ [illegible]
3⅞	⅝	Greenman	9	8	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— [illegible]
6⅝	2⅝	GreerHy .12	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— [illegible]
5⅞	3⅜	GREIT .40		1	5½	5½	5¾	+ [illegible]
3½	1⅞	Greyhd C	23	7	3	3	3	
15⅝	7½	GRICp .40	4	15	9	8⅝	8⅝	— [illegible]
13½	8½	Griesdk .90e		5	14	13⅝	14	+ [illegible]
11¼	6⅞	GrossTlc .90	8	1	11	11	11	— [illegible]
8	4½	Grow C .32b	7	x7	7	7	7	
1⅞	½	Gruen Ind		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1½	13-16	GSC En .42c	15	4	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
1⅜	1	GTI Corp		8	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
4⅜	2	Guilford .20	475	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ [illegible]
⅜	⅛	GulfMRlt wt		14	⅛	⅛	[illegible]	
32⅛	23¾	Gulf Can .90	9	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— [illegible]
5⅝	2⅝	GulfRep .Fin	3	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— [illegible]

H

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4¼	2½	HampD .15e	3	12	3½	3½	3½	
4¼	1⅝	Hampfn Ind		5	4	4	4	
12½	7½	Hanovr Pair	13	45	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
8	6⅛	HanvrSh .55	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— [illegible]
6⅜	3⅞	HanSq 1.63e	3	27	4	4	4	— [illegible]
16⅞	5⅝	Harmn .20b	5	9	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— [illegible]
15¾	6⅝	HartzMt Cp	21	169	16	15⅝	15⅞	+ [illegible]
3⅞	1⅜	Hasbro Ind	60	1	3	3	3	
5	3⅛	HawaiA .10r	3	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— [illegible]
5⅝	2¼	Health Chm	5	23	5⅛	5	5	— [illegible]
2⅝	11-16	Heinick Inst	33	8	2	2	2	
3½	1⅛	Helmn .15p		183	2	1⅞	1⅞	
5⅝	2½	HIG Inc .15t	5	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ [illegible]
12⅝	7½	HiShea .09h	9	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
5	3⅝	Hillhvn .12e	6	12	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ [illegible]
17⅝	6	Hiplrnic .20	23	7	17¾	17½	17½	— [illegible]
3⅞	1⅛	Hofmn Ind	3	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
30	22	Holng A 1.60	13	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
2⅞	1⅜	Holly Corp	4	41	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
30	16¾	HomeOA .50	13	4	29	28½	28⅝	
17¼	15⅝	HormelG .92	5	5	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— [illegible]
8½	3¼	Horn Hardrt		38	8¼	7¾	7¾	— [illegible]
7	3⅛	HospM .87e	7	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— [illegible]
7-16	⅛	HospMtg wt		40	7-16	⅜	⅜	— [illegible]
12¼	7⅛	Hotell 1.74e	8	62	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
4⅝	2⅛	HousRon .10	8	9	4¼	4	4¼	
5⅝	3⅝	House VI .32	8	10	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
29¾	19⅞	HoustOil .40	2	162	26⅝	25½	25⅝	— [illegible]
2⅛	¾	Howell Ind	4	13	2⅜	2½	2½	
32	18⅝	HubellA 1.40	9	1	31	31	31	+ [illegible]
32½	18⅝	HubellB 1.40	8	11	32⅛	31⅝	31⅞	— [illegible]
49¾	26⅝	Hub pfA1.75		3	48	48	48	+ [illegible]
5	1⅞	Hudson Gen		3	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
5¾	4	Huffmn .40e		10	5⅛	5	5	
3¼	1½	HuntHlt .10e	6	1	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— [illegible]
20½	11⅛	HuskyO .50	5	54	19⅛	18⅞	19	
6⅞	2	Hycel Inc	43	11	4⅝	4¾	4¾	

I

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6⅝	4⅛	ICB Corp		17	6	6	6	
4⅝	2⅝	Imper Ind	5	2	3½	3½	3½	
29¾	22	ImpOil A .80	13	98	27⅞	27¼	27¼	— [illegible]
10¾	2	Incoterm A	506	22	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— [illegible]
1⅝	⅞	IndianHd wt		1	1½	1½	1½	
1¾	9-16	Inflight Svc	4	78	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ [illegible]
2⅝	1½	Inolex Corp		8	2⅞	2¼	2¼	
1½	⅝	Instrum Sys	18	21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	11-16	Integrt Res		12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3½	13-16	Intrmedco	13	52	3⅝	3½	3½	
1⅛	5-16	Intl Banknot	112	115	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18¾	6¾	Intl Cour .24	15	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ [illegible]
3⅝	1¼	Int Foodsvc		85	2½	2½	2½	
2⅞	1¼	InFuneral S	6	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ [illegible]
12⅛	6½	IntGenIn .70	3	2	10⅜	10½	10½	— [illegible]
4	2¼	Int Prot .10		17	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ [illegible]
2⅞	1⅛	IntSeawy Tr		41	4	3⅝	4	+ [illegible]
1¾	13-16	Int Stretch		37	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— [illegible]
36½	18⅞	IntSyCon .25	11	x900	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	+ [illegible]
13½	8¼	Interpool	6	49	15	14⅝	14⅝	— [illegible]
11⅛	6½	Interway Cp	4	45	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ [illegible]
3¼	1	Invesim Fla	9	30	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— [illegible]
22	14¼	InDivA 1.80	6	9	17	16⅞	17	
5⅜	3⅛	InvDivB .45	7	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ [illegible]
17⅛	7	Ionics Inc	22	3	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ [illegible]
9⅛	3⅛	IroqBrd .16	9	15	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+ [illegible]
4⅜	1⅝	Irvin Induct	6	35	4	3⅝	4	
5¼	4	ISC Finl .30	8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— [illegible]
8½	3¼	Itel Corp	6	78	8½	8	8⅛	+ [illegible]

J

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
12⅝	5⅛	Jacobs Eng	6	17	12	11¼	11⅝	— [illegible]
4⅛	1⅝	Jamswy .11t	8	13	2⅞	3¼	3⅜	
8⅛	3⅛	Jeannet .32t	6	9	9⅛	8	3	— [illegible]
2½	1¼	Jetronic Ind	5	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— [illegible]
28	18¼	John Pd .25	17	6	23⅛	22½	22½	— [illegible]
5	2¼	Juniper Pet	12	15	4½	4¼	4¼	— [illegible]
4⅝	2½	Jupiter Ind	3	31	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— [illegible]

K

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
3	1¼	K Tel Intl		70	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— [illegible]
10⅛	4⅝	Kaisrlnd .26	6	1323	10¼	10	10⅛	— [illegible]
5½	3¼	KaneMill wt		74	6⅛	5⅝	6	+ [illegible]
26⅛	17	KanebSv .90	8	23	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— [illegible]
3-16	5-16	Kavanau		22	11-16	⅝	⅝	
7⅛	2	Ketchm .14t	11	4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— [illegible]
19¾	11⅞	Kewane .48a	7	10	19½	18⅛	18⅛	— [illegible]
8⅛	4	Keystlnd .30	4	12	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	— [illegible]
2⅛	6¾	Kin Ark Crp	11	12	2	1⅞	1⅞	— [illegible]
2½	1	King Optlcl		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— [illegible]
4½	1½	Kingslip .16	8	1	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— [illegible]
37½	25¼	Kirbylnd .60	7	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ [illegible]
2⅝	⅞	KleerVu Ind		c2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ [illegible]
4	1¼	Kleinerts		33	3⅛	3	3	— [illegible]
13¾	4½	Knicker Toy	6	6	13⅝	13	13	+ [illegible]
3⅛	2⅝	Knott Hotel		1	2⅞	2¾	2¾	+ [illegible]
19⅛	7¼	Kolmorg .40	7	5	18	18	18	— [illegible]

L

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
9⅝	3½	LafRad .06a	10	88	8½	8	8	— [illegible]
4⅞	2⅛	Lake Shore	10	45	3 5-16	3⅛	3⅛	— [illegible]
4	2¼	LaMaur .20	23	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4½	2⅛	LaPoint .10e	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— [illegible]
1⅛	½	LaTour Bsk		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
2	1⅛	Lndmrk Ld		1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ [illegible]
3½	1⅛	Laneco Inc	4	3	2⅞	3⅛	3⅛	— [illegible]
8¼	4½	LCACp .45	12	22	8⅝	8	8¼	— [illegible]
1⅛	½	LCACp wt		2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
9⅞	5⅛	LcaRon .24a	7	27	9⅝	8½	8⅝	— [illegible]
7⅛	5	Leath Co .36	7	34	5 3	5⅝	5⅝	
19½	12	LeeEntr .52	10	3	17¾	17½	17½	— [illegible]
2¾	2⅛	Lee Natl	52	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— [illegible]
4½	2½	Lehigh Pres	4	3	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— [illegible]
8⅜	4¼	Leigh Pr .40	6	55	8⅛	8	8	— [illegible]
6	3½	LesFay .32b	6	44	6⅜	5⅜	6	— [illegible]
9¾	7¼	LewisBF .24	3	2	8	7⅞	8	+ [illegible]
1⅞	⅞	LilyLynn A	5	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ [illegible]
3⅛	1¾	Lincoln Am	10	12	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
5⅛	2⅝	Lloyds Elec	133	11	4	3¾	4	+ [illegible]
2¼	1	LodgeS .13e	6	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— [illegible]
14⅞	9⅞	Lehmn .60a	8	18	15	14⅞	14⅞	— [illegible]
8¼	2⅝	LoewThe wt		67	8⅛	7½	7½	— [illegible]
3¾	1⅝	Logistic .12e	8	194	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— [illegible]
3⅛	1⅝	LSB Ind .14t	4	4	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— [illegible]
4	1¼	LTVCorp wt		44	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	

M

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1⅞	½	Macrod Ind		32	1⅛	1	1⅛	
14	9⅛	Me PbS 1.32	6	4	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
5⅛	3⅞	MansldT .10	21	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— [illegible]
2⅝	2¼	Marmduq R	20	7	2 7-16	2 7-16	2 7-16	
18⅝	14½	MarkCt .05h	5	12	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— [illegible]
7⅛	1⅝	Marlene Ind	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— [illegible]
5	4	Ma shF .24		1	4⅝	4½	4½	— [illegible]
7⅝	3	Marshal Ind	5	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	— [illegible]
5¼	3½	Masind Son		10	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ [illegible]
20½	5⅝	Masnelln .30	8	19	20⅞	20½	20½	+ [illegible]
2¼	1	Masters Inc	18	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— [illegible]
8⅝	3½	MaierRe .20	8	2	6	6	6	— [illegible]
5⅛	[illegible]	MaulBro .10	24	13	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	— [illegible]
4¼	3½	Maule .10e	53	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— [illegible]
5⅞	2⅞	McCull Oil	20	113	5	4⅞	5	— [illegible]
15	5	McDonh .60	5	4	13	12¾	12¾	— [illegible]
5⅜	3⅛	McIntsh .32	14	2	5½	5½	5½	— [illegible]
2⅝	1⅛	McKeon Cn		44	3⅛	3	3	+ [illegible]
11⅛	8¼	MeansFW 1	6	15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— [illegible]
9½	6⅛	Medalst .40b	4	7	7½	7½	7½	— [illegible]
1½	⅝	Medaln Lelc		8	1	⅞	1	
2¼	1⅛	Meoco Jwlv	13	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6½	[illegible]	Medenco .12	6	20	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
37½	16½	MediaGn .60	12	4	32¼	32	32	
7⅝	6⅝	Mege Intl	7	62	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
11	6¼	MEMCo .72	4	4	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
2	1⅛	Mich Genl		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅛	11⅛	MichSug 1a	1	29	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— [illegible]
6	2⅝	Midld Co .10		5	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	— [illegible]
20¾	7⅛	Mulgo Elect	7	22	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— [illegible]
7	4⅛	Miller H	1	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
12⅝	8	Mil Roy .20e	13	7	16¾	16¾	16¾	
1⅛	⅝	Mission IT		7	1	1	1	

(Continued on next page.)

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices July 7, 1975

Sales / Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
3000 Abby Glen	350	335	345	+ 50
9280 Abitibi	$10¼	10	10	— ⅛
150 Acres Ltd	$10	10	10	+ ⅛
2900 Agnico E	$6⅛	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
400 Agra Ind	$5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
1905 Alta Gas A	$12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	+ ⅛
500 Algo Cent	$13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ 05
1550 Alminex	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
350 Alco a	$20¾	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
2550 BP Can	$14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
1??? Banister C	$9	9	9	
9323 Bank N S	$44¼	43¾	44¼	— ⅛
2700 Baton B	$8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
8653 Bell Canad	$44⅝	44⅝	44½	+ ⅛
530 Beth Cop A	$12¼	12⅛	12¾	+ ¾
1500 Block Bros	315	315	315	+ 5
1620 Bovis Cor	147	145	147	+ 2
1100 Bralo Res	250	240	250	+10
2149 Bramalea	$5¾	5½	5¼	+ ¼
3000 Brameda	80	80	80	
100 BC Forest	$15½	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
2600 Brunswk	400	390	395	
300 Budd Auto	$5	5	5	+15
525 Cal Pow A	$25⅞	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅛
3700 Camflo	$14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
100 Campau A	$5¾	5¾	5¾	
575 Pakrs C	$20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
500 Can Perm	$18¾	18¾	18¾	
1200 C Tung	292	290	292	
260 C Cablesy	$14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
1620 Cdn Cel	$5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
4387 C Imp Bank	$26	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
254 C Ind Gas	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3256 Cdn Tire A	$49⅞	49½	49½	— ⅛
200 C Utlies	$9½	9½	9½	
600 Canbra	270	270	270	+ 5
5000 Cassiar	$6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
1720 Celanese	$5⅛	485	5	+15
3650 Chieftan D	$10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
1200 Coch Will	100	100	100	
950 C Holiday I	370	360	360	—10
5130 Con Bldg	305	300	300	+ 4
1000 C Rambler	145	141	141	— 4
11000 Con Distrb.	415	410	415	+ 5
18167 Cons Gas	$13	12⅞	13	
3510 Craigmt	475	470	475	
1000 Crush Intl	$8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
7048 Denisn	$60	59	59⅞	+ ⅞
600 Dicknsn	$9	8¾	9	
4112 Dofasco A	$25½	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
5550 Dom Stoc	$16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
867 Du Pont	$195	19⅝	19⅝	
1500 Dylex L A	$8½	8½	8½	
1000 East Mal	410	405	405	— 5
100 Electro A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
400 Emco	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
2450 Falcon C	$6½	6⅜	6⅜	
350 Falcon	$34½	34½	34½	
610 Fed Ind A	485	485	485	
2100 Francana	$9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
1500 Fraser A	$20	19½	20	+1⅛
400 Fruehauf	$7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
40 G Distb A	$8	8	8	+ ⅛
1000 Gnt Mascf	66	66	66	— 1
1300 Gibraltar	$5	5	5	— ⅛
300 Granduc	105	105	105	
285 Gt Oil Sds	$6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
25 GL Paper	$23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
523 Lt W Life	$60	59⅞	60	+ ⅛
650 Greyhnd	$18¼	18½	18½	
1400 Guar Trst	$6⅛	6	6⅛	+
15 Hambro C	161	161	161	—11
9350 Hawker S	$6⅞	6½	6⅞	
690 Hayes D A	$6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
1900 Houston O	151	150	150	— 5
1925 H Bay Co	$18	17½	17½	+ ⅛
4300 Huron Eri	$24½	24½	24½	
820 IA	$17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
50 Iglis	$10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
825 Inland Gas	$9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
5121 Inf Mogul	298	235	290	—10
1033 Inter Pipe	$12⅞	12⅞	12¾	+ ⅛
325 Inv Grp A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1400 Jannock	$6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
14815 Kaiser Re	$11¾	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
600 Kaps Tran	305	300	305	— 5
100 Kelsey H	$7¼	7¼	7¼	
1611 Labatt A	$19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
970 Lab Min	$27	27	27	
350 LOnt Cem	340	335	335	— 5
200 LL Lac	136	136	136	
605 Lob Co A	$5½	5½	5½	
2116 Lob Co B	$5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
300 Loeb M	325	300	325	+25
1065 Mclan H A	$9	8⅞	8⅞	
500 Madsn	58	58	58	
100 M Lf Mills	$24	24	24	
4076 Moore	$51⅞	51⅜	51⅜	— ⅛
610 Murphy	$5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
100 Nat Trust	$17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
6733 Norana A	$28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
4057 Nor Elect	$22⅞	22	22	— ⅛
1073 Nowsco W	$21¼	20	20½	— 1½
1600 Orchan	260	260	260	
6050 Oshawa A	$6¼	5⅞	6	— ⅛
2709 Pamour	$7⅞	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
670 PanCan P	$13⅛	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
1000 Patino N V	$12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
340 Pine Point	$29	28⅞	29	
700 Placer	$17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
14900 Que Sturg	305	302	305	—35
2700 Rayrock	84	84	84	
250 Redpath A	$21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
3050 Reed Ostr A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
4 Perchhold	$21	21	21	— ⅛
12776 Revnu Prp	96	92	92	— 1
1270 Scotts	$7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
5733 Shell Can	$17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
8853 Siebens	$12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
100 Sigma	$20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
13837 Simpsons	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
2542 Simpsn S	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
850 Slater Stl	$9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
730 Southm A	$27	26½	26½	— ⅛
12127 Stelco A	$28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
950 Steep R	145	142	142	— 5
1600 Sundale O	$3¼	3⅛	3¼	
100 Tara	$15	15	15	+ ¼
100 Teck Cor A	27	270	270	[illegible]
700 Teck Cor B	245	225	245	[illegible]
100 Teledyne	$6	6	6	[illegible]
1500 Texaco	$30	29	29	[illegible]
27492 Tor Dm Bk	$43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	[illegible]
2052 Traders A	$15⅛	14⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
1500 Trans Mt	$10⅜	10⅛	10	[illegible]
3572 TrCan PL	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	[illegible]
775 Un Carbid	$50	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
7565 Un Gas	$7¼	7⅛	7⅛	[illegible]
2525 Union Oil	$8½	8⅛	8⅛	[illegible]
525 U Keno	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	[illegible]
1903 U Siscoe	$6⅛	6⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
6350 Upp Can	139	138	138	[illegible]
200 Van Der	410	410	410	[illegible]
150 Voyager P	$9¼	8⅞	9	[illegible]
660 Weldwod	$11	10¾	10¾	[illegible]
350 Wiburne	$11⅝	11½	[illegible]	[illegible]
300 West Mine	231	231	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Westnhse	$17½	17½	17½	[illegible]
100 Weston	$20	20	20	[illegible]
1128 Willroy	137	137	137	[illegible]
4035 Woodwd A	$19½	19⅛	19⅛	[illegible]
3800 Yk Bear	202	200	200	[illegible]

Montreal Stocks

Sales / Stock	High	Low	Last
6094 Bank Mont	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
5905 Bmbard	370	345	[illegible]
252 Can Cement	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
375 Can Inl Pow	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
620 Can Bath	$27	26	[illegible]
245 Dom Bridge	$23½	23½	[illegible]
500 Imasco	$30	27⅞	[illegible]
15650 IVACO	$10¼	10⅛	[illegible]
950 Molson A	$20½	20⅛	[illegible]
100 Power Cp	$9	8⅞	[illegible]
007 priceCo	$15⅛	14⅞	[illegible]
505 Royal Bank	$33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
823 RoyTrust A	$23	22⅜	23
500 Steinberg A	$17½	17½	17½
400 Zellers	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝

Total sales 330,190 shares.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
9	5¾	Culligan .40	9	19	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
25½	16½	Cumling 1a	7	14	22⅞	22¼	22⅜	
90	75	Cum pf7.50		z110	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	+ ⅞
6	3½	CunnDrg .20	14	3	6	6	6	− ⅛
12	7¾	CurtInc 1.06e		9	11	10⅞	10⅞	− ⅛
15½	8½	CurtisWr .40	11	7	13½	13¼	13¼	
28⅜	15¾	CurtisWrA 2		1	25	25	25	
33½	18	CutlerH 1.40	7	5	31½	30¾	30½	− ½
24⅝	17½	Cyclop 1.40a	7	19	19½	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅛
31¼	27	Cyprus 1.40	6	8	27½	27¼	29½	
D								
16¾	7⅞	Damon .20	16	1292	15⅛	14¼	14¾	− ⅛
7¾	4⅛	DanRiv .10e		11	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
28⅞	15½	DanaCp 1.36	6	39	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
28¼	12½	Dartind .38b	9	41	25⅜	25	25	− ⅛
	23½	DartInd pf 2		34	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	− ⅛
37½	8⅜	DataGenl	25	566	38⅛	35¼	35⅞	− 1½
14¼	9½	DaycoCp .30	5	2	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
18⅜	6½	DaytHud .60	11	23	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	− ⅛
17½	12½	DaytPL 1.66	8	107	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
13	5⅜	DeanWit .50	5	72	12	11⅞	11⅞	
51⅛	29⅝	Deere 1.80	9	543	49⅞	48	49⅞	− ⅛
13	4	DelmaP 1.30	7	678	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	− ⅛
26⅞	14¾	DelMon 1.30	7	82	26	25⅝	25⅝	− ⅜
42⅜	25⅞	DeltaAir .60	10	51	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	− ⅛
5⅜	1⅝	Deltec Intl		10	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
9	3½	Deltona Crp		19	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
17⅞	11⅝	DennMfg 1	5	22	16	15⅞	15⅞	
15½	11	DennMf pf		3	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
19¼		Dennys .20	13	44	17⅞	17½	17⅝	
39¼	23¼	Dentsply .80	17	27	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞	
13⅝	5½	Deseret .25	79	79	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	
	5½	DeSoto Inc .40		10	9½	9⅛	9⅜	
13½	8⅜	DetEdis 1.45	3	236	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
87½	65	Det E pf9.32		z500	84½	84	84	− 2
71	53	Det E pf7.68		z40	66	66	66	
65⅝	58	Det E pf7.36		z50	64¼	64½	64	
55¼	42½	Det E pf5.50		3	53¼	52¾	53½	+ ½
15⅞	7½	Dexter .36	10	11	14¾	14¼	14¼	
	5⅜	Dial Finl .54	7	7	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
34¼	24¾	DiamInt 2	7	x29	35	32⅞	33	
48⅞	21⅛	DiamSh 1.60	8	223	46⅞	47¼	47½	− ⅛
55½	27	Dia Sh pfC 2		11	55⅛	54½	54½	
23	14	Dia pf D1.20		169	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	
18¼	6½	DickAB .40	9	9	9⅛	9	9	
10¾	7½	Dictaphn .60	6	142	9⅛	9¼	9	+ ⅛
19¾	12	Diebold .40b	19	42	16	15¾	16	
5½	2⅝	DiGiorg .06b		63	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
120½	45⅞	Digital Eqpt	31	224	117⅛	114⅝	114⅝	− 2½
8⅜	4⅝	Dillingm .40	6	79	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
37¾	24	Dillon 1.28b	4	5	36¾	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
35½	21¾	Disney .12b	27	463	51⅛	49⅞	50	− 1½
8⅞	5½	Disston .12	6	109	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3⅞	1⅞	Diversfd In	16	7	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅛	1⅝	DivMtg .85a		34	2⅛	2	2	
15⅛	7	DrPeppr .58	24	108	13⅜	13	13	
50½	41⅞	DomeM .80a	15	37	49⅞	49⅛	49⅞	+ ⅝
4⅞	2⅜	DonLuf Jen		27	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
24⅜	20⅜	Donnelly .56	13	329	21⅛	20½	20½	− ⅝
14½	6⅛	DorOliv .10e	8	2	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
8⅛	3⅜	Dorsey .10	11	14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
48½	25⅝	Dover 1.20	9	17	48⅛	47¼	47⅞	− ⅛
97⅞	53⅛	DowCh 1.40	13	447	90⅜	89⅛	90¼	− ⅛
5¾	3	DPF Inc		36	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
44⅛	26¾	Dravo 1.80	9	36	43½	43	43	− ¾
69⅞	38⅛	Dresser 1.48	9	526	61½	59¾	60⅜	− ⅞
70½	40⅛	Dres pf 2.20		212	62	60	60⅛	− ⅞
62⅛	36½	Dressr pfB 2		56	55⅛	54	54½	− ⅛
17⅛	14⅞	DrexBd 1.44		14	16⅝	16½	16½	+ ⅛
8	2¾	Dreyfus .45e	12	24	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
17	10¾	Duk Pw 1.40	10	177	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅛
89	74	Duke pf8.70		z100	84	84	84	− 1
82	68	Duke pf8.20		z60	79	79	79	
26⅞	24	Duke pf2.69		33	25⅛	25	25	− ⅛
30½	18¾	DunBrad 1	16	144	28⅛	27⅛	27⅜	− ⅜
3	1⅞	Duplan Cp		14	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
133½	87⅞	duPont 3.25	20	254	126	124	124	− 2
62½	57	duPnt pf4.50		32	61	59	59	− 1
50	44	duPnt pf3.50		2	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	− ⅝
17⅞	10⅝	DuqLt 1.72	8	120	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	
80	68	Duqn pf7.20		z10	77	77	77	
25	21⅝	Dq 4.2pf2.10		z200	23½	23	23	+ ½
25	20½	Dq 4.1pf2.05		z500	23¼	23	23	+ 2
24	20	DuqLt 4pf 2		z150	21½	21	21	
28⅞	24	DuqL pf2.75		z530	26¾	26½	26½	
23½	22	Dq 2.1pf2.10		z170	23½	23	23½	
13¼	5⅝	Dymoln .40	6	x14	11½	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
E								
37¾	8¾	E Syst .80a	12	45	31	29¾	29¾	− ⅞
26½	19¾	EagleP 1.04b	7	6	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
	7½	EascoCp .50	5	5	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
4⅞	3½	EastAir Lin	26	84	5	4⅞	4⅞	
50⅞	24	EastGasF 1	8	117	45⅞	45¼	45⅞	− ¼
		EastGsF wi		3	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
15	8⅛	EastUtil 1.50	7	42	14⅛	14	14⅛	
110	65⅞	EasKd 1.56a	27	376	103⅝	102¼	102¼	− 1¼
27⅞	19⅞	Eaton 1.80	6	59	25⅝	25¼	25⅛	+ ⅛
28	16⅞	Echlin .42	15	23	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	+ ⅛
27¾	17⅛	EckrdJk .38	20	64	25½	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
16¾	6⅛	Eckd NC .28	13	52	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
40⅛	17⅞	EdisBro 1.48	9	24	40	39⅞	39⅞	
17¼	10	EG&G .12	19	111	18⅞	18⅜	18½	
3⅝	1⅞	Elect Assoc		17	3	3	3	
9	11¼	EDS 2.32e	19	36	22¼	21¾	22	+ ½
23⅝	1⅞	El Mem Mg	39	13	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
22⅝	7½	Elgin Natl	28	37	19⅛	18	18	− 1½
7⅜	3	Elixir IND	151	8	5⅛	5½	5⅜	
33⅛	10¼	ElPaso 1.10	6	168	12⅝	12⅜	12½	
37⅛	19¾	EltraCp 1.60	7	20	35½	35	35	
34⅛	23⅛	EmerEl .75	23	125	39⅞	39⅛	33¼	− ⅛
2	26¾	EmeryA .96	31	29	49⅞	49⅛	49½	+ ⅛
11⅞	8⅛	Emervin .40	8	35	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	− ⅜
26⅜	15⅛	Emhart 1.30	8	43	24	23⅝	23¼	
4⅜	2⅛	EMI Lt .19e	10	31	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
4	10⅛	EmpDE 1.28	9	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
5½	13	Empire Fnl	16	30	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	5	EmpGas .20	5	34	14	13½	13	− ⅛
11½	14⅞	EnglhdM .88	6	211	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝	− ⅛
4	4⅞	EnnisB .32a	4	5	6	6	6	
4⅞	13½	Entex .20	8	21	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
26	8⅜	Envirotech	14	27	23½	22	22	− ⅜
2⅞	8⅛	Equimrk .54	5	10	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
37⅞	21⅞	EquitGs 2.60	6	4	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	− ⅛
19¼	11⅞	EquitLt 1.89e	16	96	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
37½	24⅞	Esmark 1.40	6	215	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛	− ⅛
5⅜	3⅛	Esquire .32	5	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	
7⅛	3⅝	Esterline .32	11	x8	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
37⅛	23⅞	Ethyl 1.20	4	50	32⅛	32	32	− ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Evans Prod		191	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅛
20	10	ExCello 1	7	86	17	16⅞	16⅞	− ⅛
21¼	15	Exclsr 1.48		7	19	19	19	
92½	65	Exxon 5.30e	7	261	91⅛	90⅛	90	− 1½
F								
7⅛	4⅛	Fabrge .40	9	22	6½	6¼	6⅜	
21⅛	17	FairCam .20	15	222	59⅜	57⅛	59	− 1⅝
9⅛	4⅛	FairInd .30	7	62	8⅛	8¼	8¼	
22⅛	8	FairmtF .68	8	18	10⅝	10⅝	10½	
7⅝	6⅝	Fansteel .40	6	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
4⅞	4½	FarWst Fnl		4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Farah Mfg		38	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
5⅞	2⅝	Fedders Co		119	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
6⅛	9⅛	FedrlCo 1.40	11	7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
7⅛	13⅞	FedMogul 1	10	26	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
7⅛	14⅞	FedNMt .20	8	5a7	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	
7⅛	15⅞	FedPap 1.50	4	17	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅝
	12⅛	FPap pf1.20		7	15⅞	16	16⅛	
1	3⅞	FedSign .30	8	24	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
4⅞	25⅝	FedDSt 1.24	16	127	49¼	49⅛	49⅜	− ⅛
4⅛	15⅛	FerroCp 1	6	8	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
7⅛	10⅞	Fibrebrd .60		116	12	12⅛	12	+ ⅛
4	2⅝	Fidelity Fin	7	2	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	
4	25⅞	FidelUn 2.40	7	42	31⅛	30⅞	31⅜	+ ⅛
4	7⅞	FieldcrMll 1	6	15	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	− ¼
4	6⅜	FiltrolCp .60	5	17	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ¼
4	7⅛	FinlFed .52t	5	19	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ¼
7⅛	13⅞	Fircstn 1.10	8	557	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅛
8	9⅛	FstChar .371	9	476	14⅛	12⅞	14	
3	16⅛	FstChic .90	9	160	25¾	25	25⅜	+ ⅛
3	35⅛	FstInBn 1.10	14	8	45⅛	45	45	− ⅛
3	10⅝	FstMiss .36	3	67	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
4	24⅛	FstNBo 1.88	7	32	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	
3	18⅛	FstNStBn 2	7	8	23	22⅛	22	− ⅛
3	13⅛	FstPa 1.32	7	78	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
3	2⅝	FPaMt 1.47e		26	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3	6⅛	FstUnR .96b	10	13	10	9⅞	9⅞	− ⅛
	4⅞	FstVaB .45e	8	126	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
5	11⅛	FWisCp 1.76	26	7	20⅛	20	20⅛	
	19⅛	FischM 1.10	9	23	33	32⅜	32⅜	− ⅛
3	9⅛	FishFds .40	7	17	15	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅛
3	4⅛	FishrSci .20	18	17	13⅛	13	13	− ⅛
3	7⅛	FleetEnt .24	31	95	15⅛	13⅛	13⅞	− ⅛
	10⅛	Fleming .70	8	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
	11	Flintkot 1.16	8	74	20⅛	20	20⅛	− ⅛
	31	Flin pfB2.25		2	28	27⅛	28	
3	8⅛	FlaGas .90	5	41	13⅛	13	13	
	13⅛	FlaPow 1.85	7	90	25	23⅛	23⅛	− 1⅛
7	13⅛	FlaPwL 1.46	8	68	25	24⅛	24⅛	− ⅛
18	18	Flatl 1.50	3	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
9	15	FluorCp .40	21	497	44⅛	43⅛	43⅛	− 1½
57	55	Fluor pfB 3		19	107⅛	104⅛	105	− 3½
8⅛	18⅞	FMC .92	7	166	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	− ⅛
2	25	FMC pf2.25		4	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	− 1⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Fd Fair .20	7	86	5	4⅞	5	
9⅛	5⅛	FooteCB .80	6	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
	30⅝	FordM 2.40	29	320	41	40⅛	40⅛	
4⅛	10⅛	ForMcK .88	5	47	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	− ⅛
6	19⅛	FMK pf1.80		3	24	24	24	+ ⅛
	13⅛	FrDcp 1.24a		57	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	− ⅛
	13⅛	FtHowP .48	13	126	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	− ⅛
4	15⅛	FostWh 1.10	9	49	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	− ⅛
	22	Foxboro .60	12	71	41⅛	39⅛	40	− 1½
	13⅛	FrnklnM .40	17	113	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	− ⅛
	22⅛	FreepM 1.60	5	226	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	− ⅛
	14	Fruehl 1.30	11	145	19⅛	19	19⅛	− ⅛
	3⅛	Fuqua Ind	17	106	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
G								
	3½	Gable Ind	5	55	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
	3 5-16	GAC Corp		29	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
	7⅛	GAF Cp .52	6	54	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	
	13⅛	GAFpf 1.20	7	4	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
	20⅛	GATX 1.80	7	101	31⅛	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
	19⅛	GamSk 1.40	5	1	24	24	24	− ⅛
	19⅛	GamS pf1.75		2	22	22	22	+ ⅛
	23	Gannett .52	23	70	37	36⅛	36⅞	+ ⅛
	13⅛	GordDen .76	16	192	25⅛	25	25⅛	
	6⅛	GarlinkI .96	7	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
	10⅛	Garlock .88	7	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅛
	8⅛	Gas Svc 1.20	6	20	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
	1⅛	Gateway In		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	2⅛	GCA Corp	12	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
	5⅛	Gemini Cap		11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
	8⅛	Geminin 1a		3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
	7⅛	GnAInv .24b		11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
	21⅛	GnAOil .80b	9	24	37	36⅛	37	
	7⅛	GnCable .72	6	132	12	11⅞	11⅞	− ⅛
	10⅛	GenCig 1.30	7	14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
	7⅛	GCinma .44	12	109	24	23⅛	23⅛	− ⅛
	3⅛	Gen Devel	5	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
	19	Gen Dynam	9	190	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛	− ⅛
	32⅛	GenEl 1.60	17	922	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛	− ⅛
	18⅛	GnFood 1.40	13	333	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	− ⅛
	12⅛	GnGth 1.16e	18	20	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
	5⅛	GenHost .30	11	50	8⅛	8	8⅛	− ⅛
	8⅛	Gen Instru	9	126	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
	19⅛	GnInsir .40		6	30⅛	30	30	− ⅛
	6⅛	GenMod .26	14	57	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
	40⅛	GenMill 1.20	15	43	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛	− ⅛
	28⅛	GnMot 2.90e	16	916	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
	51⅛	GnMot 5pf 5		8	65⅛	65	65	
	37⅛	GMot pf3.75		4	49⅛	48⅛	49⅛	
	4⅛	GnPort .20p		30	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
	10⅛	GPubUt 1.68	7	207	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
	7⅛	G Refr .30e	3	12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
	32⅛	GnSignal .76	14	99	41⅛	40⅛	40⅛	− ⅛
	2⅛	Gen Steel	5	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
	18⅛	GTelEl 1.80	13	910	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
	25⅛	GTIEl pf2.50		2	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	− ⅛
	12⅛	GTFL pf1.25		z2900	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
	13⅛	GTFL pf1.30		z150	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ 1
16¼	10½	G Tire 1.10a	6	116	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Genesco Inc		47	5	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
42⅛	23⅛	GenuPts .44	34	66	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	− ⅛
47⅛	25⅛	GaPac .60	17	122	34⅛	44⅛	44⅛	− ⅛
73	58	GaPw pf7.80		z20	45⅛	68⅛	69	+ ⅛
79	65	GaPw pf7.72		z400	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	+ 1⅛
30½	12⅛	Gerber .64	10	119	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	− ⅛
194	127	GettyO 1.50e	4	71	191	187	183	− 1
8	4⅝	GettyO pf1.20		4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5⅛	4⅛	GF Bu .32a		5	5	4⅞	5	
14⅛	10	GiantPCem	9	9	12⅛	12	12⅛	
12	7⅛	GibrFin .58t	6	29	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4	GiddLw .32e	4	45	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
12⅛	9	GiffcHill .52	5	6	12⅛	12	12	− ⅛
37⅛	27⅛	Gillette 1.60	21	152	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	− ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Gino Inc	11	85	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Gleason Wk		4	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Global Mar	13	87	17	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	GlobeUn 1	6	11	17	16⅛	17	
14⅛	7⅛	GoldWt Fin	8	43	13⅛	13	13	− ⅛
25⅛	18⅛	Goodrh 1.12	5	72	18⅛	18	18	− ⅛
19⅛	12⅛	Goodyr 1.10	9	1415	19⅛	18	18⅛	− ⅛
15	8⅛	GorJwlA .52	6	26	13⅛	13	13	− ⅛
29⅛	15	Gouldin 1.20	7	95	29⅛	27⅛	28⅛	− ⅛
	2⅛	Gould pf1.35		59	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
29⅛	22⅛	Grace 1.60	6	175	27⅛	25⅛	27	+ ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	Grardun .80	10	53	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
27⅛	13⅛	Gramly 1.59	4	79	24⅛	23⅛	24	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Gram Wt		60	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13	5⅛	GrayDrg .50	8	16	13	12⅛	13	
12⅛	5⅛	GtAtlPac		35	10⅛	10	10	− ⅛
13	10⅛	GtLkDr 1.20	19	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	GtNoIr 1.70e	15	4	15⅛	15	15⅛	
45⅛	29⅛	GtNorN 1.80	4	17	37⅛	35⅛	37	− ⅛
19	14⅛	GtWnFin .14	8	270	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
29⅛	20⅛	GtWU 2.12e	6	12	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	15⅛	GtWn pf1.88		43	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	GrGiant 1.58	6	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	Grevhd 1.04	11	55	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	Greyhnd wt		75	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1	Grolier Inc		68	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
20	10	Grumm .60	6	50	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
12	6⅛	Guarin .10e	10	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Guard Mtg		35	2⅛	2	2	− ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	GlfLfHld .50	9	403	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
4	1⅛	GulfMtg Rlt		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	17⅛	GulfOil 1.70	4	997	22⅛	22	22⅛	− ⅛
25⅛	11⅛	GlfRes .75e	4	200	22	21⅛	21⅛	− ⅛
40⅛	12	GifR pfA 20		4	33	33	33	− ⅛
32	12⅛	GfR pfB1.30		2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
14⅛	10⅛	GifStUt 1.12	8	33	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
56	5	GifSU pf5.08		z150	55	55	55	
53⅛	47	GifSU pf4.40		z150	49	49	49	
38⅛	22⅛	GifWn 1.10	5	191	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	− ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	GifWnd wt		32	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
66⅛	45	GifW pf 2.87		3	65	64⅛	65	
5	1⅛	Gulton Ind	17	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
H								
29⅛	20⅛	Hack W 2.48	12	2	25	25	25	+ ⅛
189	115	Hallibtn 1.20	21	79	182⅛	179⅛	179⅛	− 2⅛
17⅛	12⅛	HamrIP 1.20	3	45	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Hammond	8	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Handjmn .40	17	17	7	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
29⅛	20⅛	HandH .80a	5	23	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	− ⅛
11	6⅛	HanesCp .48		41	11⅛	11	11	− ⅛
47⅛	25⅛	Hanna 1.25	13	79	43⅛	42⅛	43	− ⅛
29⅛	14⅛	HarBrJ 1.20	9	50	28	27⅛	27⅛	− ⅛
7⅛	4	Hardees	16	123	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
29⅛	25⅛	Harnisf 1.25	5	88	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	8	Harran .24a	10	42	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	14⅛	Harris 1.20		24	27	27	27	− ⅛
15⅛	10	Harsco 1.10	4	39	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	HartSMx .60	5	20	10	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
17⅛	6⅛	Hartehk .30	11	34	17⅛	17	17⅛	− ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	HattSe 1.44a		22	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
25⅛	16⅛	HawiiEl 1.68	8	20	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	− ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	HayesAlb 1	7	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Hazeltine		20	5	4⅛	5	
16⅛	5⅛	Hecks .12	10	71	17	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
23⅛	13⅛	HeclaM .37t	21	35	22⅛	22⅛	23	− ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Helism .45a	7	15	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅛
57	38⅛	HeinzH 1.50	12	177	50⅛	49⅛	49⅛	− 1⅛
8	2⅛	Helene Curt	6	92	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
31⅛	22	HellerInt .84	12	45	32⅛	30	30	− ⅛
13⅛	5⅛	HelmeP .60		115	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	26	HelmrhP .20	10	144	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	1⅛	Hemisph Cp		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
7⅛	4	Hemlnc .84e		2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
34⅛	21⅛	Hercules .80	18	165	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	− 1
20⅛	10⅛	HershFd .80	10	129	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ 1⅛
27⅛	20⅛	Hesston .40	5	49	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	− ⅛
28⅛	25⅛	Hestn pf1.60		8	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	− ⅛
46⅛	20⅛	Heubln 1.10	17	102	46⅛	46	46⅛	+ ⅛
119⅛	56⅛	HewltPk .20	35	187	116	115	115⅛	− 1⅛
8⅛	5	High Voltg	15	20	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
25	12⅛	Hillenbd .68	10	25	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	11⅛	Hilton Htl 1	3	32	27⅛	25⅛	27⅛	− ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	HMW Ind	5	123	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
26	11⅛	Hobart .80	17	25	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	HoernW .72	6	11	13⅛	13	13⅛	− ⅛
15⅛	5⅛	Holiday .35	11	166	13	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
23	11⅛	HllyA 1.70t	5	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
33⅛	22⅛	HollySug 3a	2	39	30	29⅛	29⅛	− ⅛
55⅛	34⅛	Homestk 1a	16	151	53⅛	52⅛	52⅛	− ⅛
40⅛	20⅛	Honywll 1.40	2	222	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	− ⅛
23	12⅛	HoovBll 1.36	8	6	21⅛	21	21	− ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	HorizonCp	7	35	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
18	7⅛	HospAff .60t	11	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
26⅛	8⅛	HospCpA .20	12	91	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	− ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	HostIntl .36	7	46	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
10	7⅛	Houdail .80a	5	60	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
14	6	HougMif .60	8	3	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	
11⅛	3⅛	HouFab .20e	13	48	10	9⅛	10	
18⅛	11⅛	HouseFin 1	7	236	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	25⅛	HouF pf2.50		5	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Hyuromr .24	5	34	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
I								
16⅛	10⅛	ICInds 1.30	6	56	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅛
73	62	ICInds pf 6		1	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	− 1⅛
36	27⅛	ICInd pf3.50		8	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	1⅛	ICN Pharm		109	5⅛	5	5⅛	− ⅛
29	23⅛	IdahoP 1.96	8	28	28	27⅛	27⅛	
18⅛	11⅛	IdealBasic 1	8	49	17	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
81	51	Ideal pf4.75		5	73	73	73	+ 3⅛
8⅛	2⅛	IdeaToy .10t	6	60	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	4⅛	IDS Rlt .71p		37	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
26⅛	17⅛	IllPowr 2.20	10	131	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	17	ITW .50	16	10	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	− ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	ImplCpA .20	6	258	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
49⅛	28⅛	INA Cp 2.10	11	143	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	14⅛	INA Inv 1.59		17	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Income Cap		6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	7⅛	IncCCu .82e		13	9	9	9	
23⅛	14⅛	IndianGas 2	9	5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
85	70⅛	IndiM pf3.68		z150	78	78	78	
71	57⅛	IndiM pf7.76		z20	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	
21⅛	13	IndplPL 1.82	11	58	22	21⅛	22	− ⅛
17⅛	9	IndiNat 1.20	21	36	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
8	5⅛	Inexco Oil		82	7	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
84⅛	61⅛	IngerR 2.45	13	220	83	80⅛	80⅛	− 2
53⅛	39	IngR pf2.35		10	52	51⅛	51⅛	− ⅛
35⅛	23⅛	InlCon 1.40a	6	7	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	32⅛	InldStl 1.40a	5	53	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	− ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Inmont .40	5	75	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5	Insilco .70	5	45	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
13	10⅛	Insil pfA1.25		5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	27⅛	InspirCop 2	14	8	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	− ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Instit InvTr		2	2	2	2	− ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Integon .23	7	25	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	18⅛	Interco 1.45	8	43	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	− ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Intrcntl Dly	5	38	2⅛	2	2	− ⅛
35	27	Interlake 2a	3	20	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	− ⅛
227⅛	157⅛	IBM 7		16554	207	203⅛	204	− 2⅛
35⅛	23⅛	IntFlav .30b	35	212	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	− 1⅛
30⅛	19⅛	IntHarv 1.70	5	185	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
12	6⅛	IntHold .68e		13	12	11⅛	12	+ ⅛
48⅛	30⅛	IntMinCh 2	5	174	42	41⅛	41⅛	− ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Int Mining	12	34	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
26	17⅛	IntMulti 1.35	6	3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
29⅛	21⅛	InNick 1.40a	7	119	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	− ⅛
54⅛	34⅛	IntPaper 2	8	261	50⅛	49⅛	49⅛	− ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	IntRect .12e	6	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
24⅛	14⅛	IntTT 1.52	6	464	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	− ⅛
49⅛	34⅛	ITT pfJ4.50		23	43⅛	48	48⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	37⅛	IntTT pfJ4		2	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	− ⅛
44⅛	32⅛	IntTT prK4		29	44	43⅛	44	+ ⅛
30⅛	21	ITT pfN2.25		112	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	− ⅛
53	37⅛	IntTT pfO5		1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	− ⅛
21⅛	11⅛	Intrpce 1.20	7	23	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	8⅛	IntrpubGp 1	6	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
14⅛	5	IntrBrd .10e	6	41	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	IntrsPw 1.40	9	2	15	15	15	
5⅛	3	IntrstUn .24	4	17	5	4⅛	4⅛	
29⅛	12⅛	Iowa Beef	4	17	28⅛	28	28⅛	− ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Iowa El 1.30	158	32	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	IowaIlG 1.56	8	49	17	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	IowaPw 1.84	7	23	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	IowaPS 1.52	7	13	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	Ipco Hosp	8	41	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
21⅛	13⅛	ITE Imp .72	8	33	20	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅛
14⅛	5⅛	Itek Corp		114	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	IU Intl .55	4	101	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
32	22⅛	IUInt A		2	31	31	31	− ⅛
20	13⅛	IU Int pf1.25		1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
J								
13⅛	8	JamesF .68	9	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Jantzen .70	5	30	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	JapanF .90e		124	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
38	28⅛	JeffPilot .72	5	136	36⅛	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
111⅛	101	JeC pf 13.50		z110	109	109	109	+ 1
75	58	JerCe pf8.12		z30	72	72	72	− 1
25⅛	17⅛	JewelC 1.20	9	22	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	− ⅛
5	2⅛	Jewelcor	194	17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
43⅛	22⅛	JimWalter 1	10	225	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
47⅛	29	JimW pf1.60		24	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	− ⅛
17⅛	14	JHanS 1.52e		26	17	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
21⅛	18	JHanI 1.85e		9	21	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅛
26⅛	19⅛	JhnMan 1.20	10	411	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	− ⅛
99⅛	72⅛	JohnJn .83a	33	119	95	94⅛	94⅛	− ⅛
15⅛	8	JohnCon .80	18	106	14	13⅛	14	+ ⅛
29	20⅛	JhnCont pf 2		2	29	29	29	
14⅛	5	JonLogn .40	24	20	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
55	50⅛	JonLau pf 5		z90	53	52	53	+ 1
31	24⅛	Jorgen 1.50b	3	3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	− ⅛
23⅛	11⅛	Jostens 1	9	9	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	− ⅛
84	42⅛	JoyMfg 1.60	16	x99	84⅛	83⅛	84⅛	+ 1⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Justice Mtg		12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
K								
33⅛	12⅛	KaisrAl 1.20	5	192	31⅛	31	31	− 1
62	42⅛	Kai 59pf4.75		1	61	61	61	− 1
64	42⅛	Kai 66pf4.75		4	62	58⅛	58⅛	− 5
7⅛	4⅛	KaisCem .50	15	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14	11	KaiCe pf1.37		6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
16	9⅛	KaneMill .24	4	41	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	18⅛	KCtyPL 2.78	8	23	25⅛	25	25	− ⅛
55	47⅛	KCPL pf4.50		h z300	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
43⅛	39	KCPL pf3.80		z50	42	40	40	
18⅛	10⅛	KC Souln 1r	4	17	17	16⅛	16⅛	
11	9	KCscu pf 1		z60	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
18⅛	11⅛	KanGEl 1.60	7	86	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	KanNeb 1.32	6	30	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	KanPLt 1.52	9	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	− ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Katy Ind	5	29	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
14⅛		Kty pfB 1.46		5	14	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
9⅛	3	KaufBd .04p		242	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
17	9⅛	Kauf pf7.50		3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Kawecki .40	7	26	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
15	9⅛	KayserR .60	31	25	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅛
7	3⅛	KeenaCp .20	7	25	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Keller .20	5	9	7⅛	7	7⅛	− ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	Kellogg .70	19	139	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Kellwood .20	6	21	11	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
39⅛	27⅛	Kennmt 1.40	6	6	39⅛	38	38	− ⅛
39⅛	21⅛	Kennecott 2	9	128	37⅛	38⅛	38⅛	− ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	KyUtil 1.74	12	13	18⅛	18	18⅛	
95⅛	40	KerrMcGe 1	17	213	91⅛	90⅛	91	− ⅛
20	15	KeystCon 1a	2	411	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	− ⅛
22⅛	9⅛	Kidde .80	5	68	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
49	33⅛	Kidde pfB 4		8	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	24⅛	KimbCl 1.20	7	129	30⅛	29⅛	30	− ⅛
5⅛	5⅛	KingDSt .48	8	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	KirschCo .90	8	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
33⅛	14⅛	KnightRid .54	16	82	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	− ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Koehrg .20b	7	36	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
28	20	Korh pf2.75		2	28	27⅛	28	+ ⅛
69	36⅛	Koppers 2.40	6	26	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Koracrp Ind	7	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
42	34	Kraftco 1.92	10	309	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	− ⅛
23⅛	20⅛	KresgeS .24	30	502	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	− ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Kroehler Mf		2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
24	15⅛	Kroger 1.36	7	39	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	− ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Kysor .20	4	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
L								
18⅛	10⅛	LacGas 1.60	6	9	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
14⅛	12⅛	LamSess 1b	3	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	LaneBry .72	7	16	11⅛	10⅛	11	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	LearSieg .28	7	81	8⅛	8	8	
27⅛	17⅛	LearS pf2.25		5	27⅛	26⅛	25⅛	− ⅛
23⅛	17⅛	Leasey .60b	11	23	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	LeedsN .20	8	30	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
13⅛	7⅛	Leesona .60	4	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
11⅛	5	LehPCt .80	7	76	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
1⅛	9-16	LehVal Ind	23	106	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅛	8⅛	Lehmn .72e		206	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅛
8	2⅛	Lennar Crp	23	14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	11⅛	Lenox .72	13	6	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	LevFd Cap		25	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
12⅛	10⅛	LevFin .75a		9	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
32⅛	13	LeviStra .48	9	53	30⅛	30	30	− ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Levitz Furn	100	1385	5⅛	4⅛	5	
6	2⅛	LFE Cp	9	48	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	13⅛	LOF .80	10	83	19	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
58	45⅛	LOF pf4.75		2	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
8⅛	3⅛	LibbMcNL	7	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
12	7⅛	LibrtyCp .40	5	5	11⅛	11	11	− ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Librty Loan		41	4⅛	4	4	
8⅛	4	LibrtyLn pf		2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
34	25⅛	LiggMy 2.50	10	20	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	− ⅛
82	74	LiggM pf 7		z10	81	81	81	− 1
79⅛	57⅛	LillyEli 1.10	30	95	79⅛	78⅛	78⅛	− ⅛
35	24	LincNat 1.60	11	56	32⅛	31⅛	32	− ⅛
69	49	LincNl pf 3		3	63	64	64	− ⅛
19	13⅛	LincPl 1.74a		9	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Lionel Corp		25	2	1⅛	2	+ ⅛
9⅛	2⅛	Littonln .13t		218	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Litton pfB 2		2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	LMI Inc		10	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	3⅛	Lockhd Aircr	4	124	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	14⅛	Loews 1.20	7	73	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	− ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	LomaFin .36		32	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	LomaM 3.10e	5	149	16⅛	15⅛	16	− ⅛
10	5⅛	Londont .40e	5	16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
16⅛	9⅛	LoneStind 1	8	103	17	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
26	27⅛	LoneSG 1.60	7	68	26⅛	26	26⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	LnglsLt 1.50	7	128	15	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
80	67	LIL pf 9.12		z80	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	+ 2⅛
116	104	LIL pfN 13		z70	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	+ ⅛
76	44	LongDrg .80	29	2	68	67⅛	67⅛	− ⅛
13⅛	3⅛	Loral Corp	11	83	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
30	19⅛	LaLand 1.12	10	211	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	− ⅛
16⅛	8⅛	LaPacif .20	10	94	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
22⅛	17⅛	LouisGs 1.84	10	11	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	− ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Lowenst .40		22	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅛
15⅛	6	LTV corp	2	216	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
77⅛	46⅛	LTVCp pf 5		11	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
57⅛	35⅛	Lubrizol 1	22	65	57⅛	56⅛	56⅛	
15⅛	8	LuckStr .64b	11	90	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
11⅛	8	Ludlow .72	10	5555	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
30	22	LukenSt 1.60	5	7	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
15⅛	13	LykeYng 1r	1	62	15⅛	14⅛	15	
36⅛	26⅛	Lykes pf2.50		15	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	− ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	LynCSys .20	8	19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
M								
8⅛	6⅛	MacAF .60b	10	20	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	MacDonal	4	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Macke .30	9	3	5	5	5	
6⅛	3⅛	Macmill .25	6	57	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
20⅛	12⅛	Macy 1.10	8	55	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅛
49⅛	43	Macy pf 4.25		z220	45	45	45	
9⅛	7⅛	MadisFd .60		128	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	MadSq Gar		3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	MagicCf .32		75	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8⅛	3⅛	Magnavox		12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
20⅛	11	Mallory 1	13	21	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
26⅛	16⅛	MalHyd .44b	14	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	− ⅛
5⅛	2	Manhat Ind		26	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14⅛	9	Manpwr .88	5	21	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
39⅛	25⅛	MfrHan 1.72	9	156	38⅛	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
45	27⅛	MAPCO .70	18	187	45	44	45⅛	+ ⅛
12	5⅛	Marathn Mf	5	27	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
50⅛	29⅛	MaraO 1.80a	9	284	50	49	49⅛	− ⅛
29	12⅛	Marcor 1	3	268	26⅛	25⅛	26	
57	26⅛	Marcr pf A2		3	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛	
15⅛	8⅛	Maremt .40	14	92	15⅛	15	15	+ ⅛
20	14⅛	MarMid 1.60	7	172	20⅛	20	20⅛	− ⅛
27⅛	16⅛	MarionL .48	15	42	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
37	13⅛	Marely .60	15	10	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	− ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Marqll .53e	6	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
17	6⅛	Marriot .37t	18	161	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
60⅛	41	MrshMc 1.60	23	51	59	58	58	− ⅛
25⅛	15⅛	MarshF 1.24	13	41	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	MartMa 1.30	6	149	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	5⅛	MartPr .50e	12	57	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	− 1⅛
16⅛	11⅛	MrldCup .54	8	12	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅛
55⅛	30	MascoCp .22	24	48	54⅛	52⅛	52⅛	− 1⅛
27	16⅛	Masonite .54	106	292	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	− ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	MassyFer 1	4	27	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
11⅛	7⅛	MasMt 1.24e	8	12	11	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	MasCp 1.59e		2	15	15	15	
12⅛	10⅛	Masln 1.05e		52	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	12	MatsuE .31e	12	15	19⅛	18⅛	19	− ⅛
46⅛	22⅛	MayDSt 1.60	15	143	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
29	20	MayD pf1.80		1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
22	14⅛	MaverOs .92	7	4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	− ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	MaysJW .28	8	2	4	4	4	
31⅛	19⅛	Maytg 1.30a	20	34	31	30⅛	30⅛	− ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	MBPXL .20e	10	14	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
82⅛	27⅛	MCA Inc 1	11	273	80⅛	79⅛	79⅛	− ⅛
14	7⅛	McCord .96	6	10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	McCrory Cp		4	3	3	3	+ ⅛
118	59⅛	McDer 1.60	12	91	108	106	107⅛	− 1⅛
55⅛	48	McDerm wi		23	54⅛	54	54⅛	− 1⅛
60	24⅛	McDonalds	30	472	55⅛	53⅛	54	− 1⅛
18	8⅛	McDonD .40	5	199	15	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
27⅛	11⅛	McGEd 1.20	16	62	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅛
12⅛	6	McGrwH .56	9	50	11	10⅛	10⅛	
22⅛	15	M GH pf1.20		1	20	20	20	
51	29⅛	McIntyre	9	250	45	45	45	
31	10⅛	McKeeCo 1a	9	29	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	− ⅛
29⅛	13⅛	McLean .72	7	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
17⅛	13	McLout 1.60	5	21	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	McNeil .80	7	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	MeadCp 1.20	3	164	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
35	29⅛	Mea pfA2.80		4	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
35	28⅛	Mea pfB2.80		6	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
20	13	Medusa 1.40	10	29	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	− ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	MEI Cp	8	9	3	2⅛	3	
17⅛	6⅛	MelvilSh .48	13	138	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅛
14⅛	2⅛	Menasc .12t	10	29	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
60	28⅛	MercStr .80	16	2	56	56	56	− ⅛
95⅛	57⅛	Merck 1.40	29	225	84⅛	83	83	− 1⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Meredith .70	5	4	12	12	12	− ⅛
18⅛	10	MerrLyn .60	10	430	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	− ⅛
26⅛	19⅛	MesaPet .05	39	212	26	25⅛	25⅛	− ⅛
92	71	MesP pf2.20		1	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	− 1⅛
30⅛	23	MesP pf1.60		95	29⅛	29	29	− ⅛
11⅛	7	Mesabi .10e	10	61	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
22	14⅛	MestaM 1.20	15	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
17⅛	12⅛	MGM 1	8	988	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	5⅛	Metrom .30	10	36	13	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
79⅛	64⅛	MetE pf8.32		z100	75⅛	75	75	− 1
42	29⅛	MetE pf3.90		z40	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	− ⅛
19⅛	8⅛	MGIC In .10		212	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
14	8⅛	MichGs 1.10	8	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
27⅛	14⅛	MnTube 1.20	5	27	27⅛	25⅛	26⅛	− ⅛
15	8⅛	Microdot .60	5	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	9⅛	Microw .79t	11	50	23⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
14	10⅛	MidC Tl 1.04	8	72	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	MidSUt 1.26	8	218	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	Midind Mtg		13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18⅛	10⅛	MidldRoss 1	5	43	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅛
27⅛	17⅛	MilesLb 1.28	9	108	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	− ⅛
12⅛	4⅛	MillBrd .35a	13	35	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
68	43	MinMM 1.25	26	504	65⅛	65⅛	65	− ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	MinnPL 1.55	8	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
12⅛	9⅛	MirroAl .96	8	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
14⅛	9	MissnEq .28	8	10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
22⅛	16⅛	MissRiv 1.20	4	18	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	MoPac pf 1		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
20	14⅛	MoPtCe 1.60	6	6	18	18	18	+ ⅛
11⅛	8	MoPSv .84b	7	24	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
48⅛	34⅛	MobilOl 3.40	5	264	47	45⅛	46⅛	− ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Mobile Hom		23	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	8	Mohasco .60	43	65	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Mohk Data		109	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	MohkRub 1	7	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
22⅛	14⅛	Molycrp .40	4	20	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	− ⅛
34⅛	25⅛	Moly pf2.50		4	32⅛	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	9	MonarchM 1	5	7	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Mongrm Ind	4	40	9	8⅛	8⅛	
11⅛	7	MonrEq .20	11	114	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
73	41	Monsan 2.60	8	332	70⅛	69⅛	70	− ⅛
81⅛	43	Mons pf2.75		15	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	+ ⅛
30	24⅛	MonDU 2.08	9	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	− ⅛
29⅛	22⅛	MonPw 1.80	9	11	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
23	19⅛	MonSt 1.80a		17	22	21⅛	21⅛	− ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	MONY .70e	10	129	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
80⅛	27⅛	MoorMc 1.40	6	113	79⅛	77⅛	79⅛	+ ⅛
71	51⅛	Morgan 1.80	14	235	70	69⅛	69⅛	− ⅛
27	13⅛	MorrsKn .88	7	32	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	− ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	MorseEl Pd		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅛	2⅛	MorseSh .20	8	30	7	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	MtgeTr Am		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
14⅛	11⅛	MorNor .88	9	80	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
57⅛	33⅛	Motorola .70	23	354	50⅛	49⅛	49⅛	− ⅛
40⅛	25⅛	MtFuel 1.20	15	41	40⅛	38⅛	38⅛	− 1⅛
19⅛	16⅛	MtStTel 1.52	9	9	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Munford .36	7	8	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
16⅛	11	Munsng 1.08	53	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	MurphC 1.20	6	16	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	MurpOil .60	5	143	24	23⅛	23⅛	− ⅛
17⅛	12	MurryOh 1	5	44	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	MutlOm 1.32		32	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4	MyersL .40	13	45	9	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
N								
40	22⅛	Nabisco 2.30	14	66	40⅛	39⅛	40	+ 1⅛
33⅛	17	NalcoCh .60	22	17	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	− 1⅛
12⅛	4⅛	NarcoSci .60	11	21	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅛
22⅛	15	NashuaC .60	8	120	16⅛	15⅛	16	− ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	NatAirl .50	8	46	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	N Avia .69e		45	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	NatCan .50	5	40	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅛
52⅛	29⅛	N Cham .28	35	8	49	49	49	− ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	NatCityL .90		11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
43⅛	29⅛	NatDet 2.52	5	6	42⅛	41⅛	41⅛	− ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	NatDist 1.20	5	179	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	31⅛	NDst pf 2.75		19	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	19⅛	NatFuelG 2	6	30	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	− ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	NatGyp 1.05	8	213	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
5	1⅛	Nat Homes		89	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	NatInd .25	3	23	6	5⅛	6	
12⅛	9⅛	NtInd pf1.25		3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
20⅛	13⅛	Nt MedCare	24	60	19	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅛
45⅛	9⅛	Nat Semicn	31	470	45	43⅛	44	− ⅛
11	6⅛	NatSvcIn .24	8	47	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	N Stand .90	5	16	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
46⅛	30⅛	N Starch .80	15	41	43	42	42	− 1⅛
45⅛	32⅛	NatStl 2.50a	4	27	37⅛	37	37⅛	− ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Nat Tea		10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
35⅛	30	Natoma 1.20	4	181	32⅛	30⅛	31⅛	− ⅛
39⅛	14⅛	NCR Cp .72	9	514	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	− 1
16⅛	6⅛	Neptune .40	10	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
20⅛	15⅛	NevPw 1.50	6	x73	19	18⅛	18⅛	
23	20⅛	NevP pf2.30		z1250	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	− ⅛
18⅛	15	NevP pf1.70		y100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
18⅛	14	NevP pf1.60		z160	16	16	16	− ⅛
19⅛	12	NEngEl 1.78	7	51	19	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	NEnGE 1.28	7	21	12	11⅛	12	+ ⅛
27⅛	22⅛	N EngT 2.36	11	24	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Newhall .40	10	12	12	11⅛	12	
24⅛	18⅛	Newmt 1.60	7	127	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	16⅛	NYSEG 2.20	6	35	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	19⅛	NYSE pf2.10		1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	NinMP 1.78	7	183	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅛
97⅛	87	NiMp pf 10.60		z220	95	95	95	
75	63	NiaM pf7.72		2460	75⅛	75	75⅛	+ ⅛
53	41	NiaM pf 5.25		z70	50	50	50	
37	29	NiaM pf 3.60		z160	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	− 1
35	27⅛	NiaM pf 3.40		z200	32⅛	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
15	11	NiaShr 1.02e		9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	NL Ind 1	5	76	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅛
20⅛	13⅛	NLT Cp .60	7	41	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	NortlkWn 5	6	255	67⅛	65⅛	67	+ ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	Norlin 1.75	5	23	14	14	14	
19⅛	10⅛	Norris 1.2	5	21	18	17⅛	17⅛	− ⅛
44⅛	24⅛	NoACoal .80	13	1	40⅛	40	40⅛	
10⅛	5⅛	NoAPhi 1.60	3	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
29⅛	14⅛	NoAPhil 1.20	9	21	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	− ⅛
2⅛	2⅛	NoCAir .10e	6	21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		NoCnAir wt		33	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ 1-16
10	6⅛	NoestUt 1.02	6	258	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
	8⅛	NoCenGs .48	8		10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
24⅛	17⅛	NorIllGas 2	7	58	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	− ⅛
24⅛	19⅛	NoIlG pf1.90		4	23	22⅛	22⅛	− 1
15⅛	13⅛	NindPS 1.36	9	23	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	− ⅛
68⅛	31⅛	NNGs 3.0a	6	73	68	66⅛	67⅛	− ⅛
94⅛	91	NoNG pf5.48		z40	94	94	94	
85	75	NoNG pf5.80		z20	74	74	74	− 1⅛
25⅛	15⅛	NoStPw 1.84	10	142	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	− ⅛
101	92⅛	NSPw pf8.80		z30	96	95	96	+ ⅛
77	71⅛	NSPw pf5.00		z70	73	73	73	
44	37	NSPw pf3.60		z70	40	40	40	
4⅛	2⅛	Northgt .50e	17	31	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
23⅛	22⅛	Northrp 1.60	5	43	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
22⅛	19⅛	NwstAirl .45	9	140	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	− ⅛
47⅛	24	NwtBnc 1.60	10	145	45	45	45	− ⅛
27	13⅛	NwEn cr 1.30	5	29	25⅛	25⅛	25	
24⅛	18⅛	NwInd 1.75	3	193	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	− ⅛
16⅛	8⅛	Nwstnd wt		7	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
104	59	NwInd pfA5		2	97	97	97	− ⅛
104	65	NwInd pfC5		5	96	96	96	+ ⅛
77⅛	49⅛	NwIn pf4.20		32	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	NwNVL 1.30e	8	32	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
45	31	NwtStl 2.45a	9	15	45⅛	43⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
28	20⅛	Norton 1.70		15	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	− ⅛
25	13⅛	NortSim .40	12	773	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	− ⅛
48	25⅛	NortS pf1.60		27	45⅛	45	45	− ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	NucerCo .25	4	12	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	NVF Co	1	41	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
O								
9⅛	5⅛	Oak Ind .40	5	21	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
14⅛	7⅛	Oakite P .84	8	4	13	13	13	− ⅛
20	12⅛	OcciPet .25e	4	1390	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	OccidPet wt		246	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
62⅛	42	OccidPt pf 4		73	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	+ ⅛
64⅛	40⅛	OcciP pf3.60		63	62⅛	61⅛	62⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	19	OcciP pf3.30		109	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	− ⅛
33⅛	22⅛	OcciP pf2.16		9	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	− ⅛
21⅛	12⅛	OgdenCp 1	4	39	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
30⅛	23	Ogdn pf1.87		1	29	29	29	− 1
15⅛	13⅛	OhioEd 1.60	7	179	15⅛	15	15	
105	99	OhE pf10.75		z180	104⅛	104	104	− ⅛
90	80	OhEd pf9.20		z10	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	− ⅛
50	43	OhEd pf4.40		z80	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	− 1⅛
42⅛	36⅛	OhEd pf3.90		z10	40	40	40	
114⅛	101	OhPw pf 14		z220	114⅛	114	114⅛	
75	65	OhPw pf8.04		z140	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	
73	65	OPwB pf7.68		z100	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
13⅛	10⅛	OKC Cp .80	4	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
25⅛	17⅛	OklaGE 1.40	12	141	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	− ⅛
25⅛	17⅛	OklaNG 1.60	9	20	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	− ⅛
29⅛	14⅛	OlinCp 1.20	5	40	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
20⅛	13⅛	Olmkraft 1	5	21	19	18⅛	18⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	Omark .50	4	36	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅛
11	7⅛	Oneida .76	6	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
12⅛	10	Opelika 1	9	9	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	OrangR 1.20	19	22	12	11⅛	11⅛	
11⅛	3⅛	Orange .12	13	98	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅛
32	24⅛	OrisElv 2.20	5	157	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	− ⅛
27	21	OutMar 1.20	22	21	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	− ⅛
16⅛	8	OutletCo .75	6	27	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅛
19⅛	9	OvernitT .60	7	87	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	− ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	OverShip .15	4	49	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
48⅛	23⅛	OwenCn .88	22	136	38⅛	33	33	− ⅛
42⅛	32	OwenIll 1.72	8	45	42⅛	42	42	− ⅛
75	62⅛	OwnIl pf4.75		8	72	71⅛	72	
P - Q								
14	11⅛	PacAS 1.20a		18	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
22⅛	18⅛	PacGas 1.68	7	835	20⅛	20⅛	22⅛	− ⅛
19	14⅛	PacLtg 1.68	7	42	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	− ⅛
25⅛	13⅛	PacPetrl .30	10	12	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	− ⅛
21	14⅛	PacPw 1.70	10	63	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	PacTT 1.20	9	55	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
75	69	PacTT pf 6		z70	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	− ⅛
9⅛	8⅛	PacTin .80a	5	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	PaineW .10e	14	72	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	PalW pf1.30		15	13	13	13	
5⅛	2⅛	PalmBc .25	5	17	5⅛	5	5	− ⅛
9⅛	3	Pamida .05e	11	37	8	7⅛	7⅛	
5⅛	2	PanAm Air		263	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	27⅛	PanhEP 2	7	60	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	− ⅛
11	6⅛	Paprcft .60b	6	23	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Pargas .98	8	34	14⅛	14	14	
21⅛	13⅛	ParHan 1.12	7	75	22	21⅛	22	+ ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	ParkPen .32	10	47	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
35⅛	14	Pasco Inc	16	53	35⅛	34⅛	35	− ⅛
16⅛	6⅛	Paylsnw .35	6	9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
21⅛	9⅛	PeabGa .08r	13	42	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Penn Cent		103	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	2⅛	PennDix .34	5	24	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Penn Fruit		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
63⅛	36⅛	Penney 1.16	33	170	53⅛	57⅛	58	− ⅛
20	15⅛	PaPwLt 1.80	7	59	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
120	105	PaPLt pf 13		z20	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	+ ⅛
92	79	PaPL pf3.70		z500	87	87	87	− 1
89	73	PaPL pf8.40		z430	83⅛	82	82	− 1
85	69	PaPL pf8.00		z10	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	+ ⅛
52	44⅛	PaPL pf4.50		z60	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	− ⅛
50⅛	41⅛	PaPL pf4.40		z70	45	44⅛	45	
26⅛	17⅛	Pennwlt 1.30	8	x53	25	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
43⅛	31	Penwl pf2.50		x1	43	43	43	+ ⅛
22	13⅛	Penwl pf1.60		12	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
23	17	Pennzol 1.30	6	179	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	− ⅛
83	45	Pennz pf5.08		1	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	− ⅛
29	22	Pennz pf1.33		4	25	27	27⅛	− ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	PeopDrg .09	11	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
37⅛	23⅛	PeopGs 2.48	6	37	35⅛	35	35	− ⅛
72	42⅛	PepsiCo 1.40	17	231	64⅛	63⅛	65⅛	− ⅛
29	7⅛	PerkElm .28	23	73	22⅛	21⅛	22	
24⅛	16⅛	PetInc 1.40	7	55	24⅛	24	24⅛	− ⅛
13⅛	10	Petrinc pf1.83		15	13	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	PeterPl .83	27	31	13⅛	12⅛	13	+ ⅛
77⅛	64	Petrled .80a	22	3	67⅛	67	67⅛	+ ⅛
20	8⅛	Petrolan .50	8	41	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅛
21⅛	15⅛	Petrins 2.01e		7	21	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅛
34⅛	24	Pfizer .76a	16	549	32⅛	31	31	− 1⅛
40⅛	29	PhelpD 2.20	9	27	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
15⅛	11⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	8	187	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
93	74	PhilE pf9.50		z200	84⅛	83⅛	84⅛	+ ⅛
84	67	PhilE pf8.75		z50	78⅛	77⅛	78⅛	+ 1
75	59	PhilE pf7.85		z30	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	+ ⅛
75	57	PhilE pf7.80		z10	68⅛	67⅛	69⅛	− ⅛
44	35	PhilE pf4.40		z120	40	40	40	− 1
39	33⅛	PhilE pf3.80		z80	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
13	10⅛	PhilaSub .70	8	80	12	11⅛	12	+ ⅛
57⅛	40⅛	PhilMorr .90	16	502	51⅛	50⅛	50⅛	− 1⅛
6	3⅛	Phillips Ind		24	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Phil I pf .25p		10	8	8	8	+ ⅛
59⅛	37	PhilPet 1.60	12	212	58⅛	57⅛	58⅛	− ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	PhilVnH .40	5	20	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
18⅛	7⅛	Pickwck Int	9	65	18⅛	18⅛	18	− ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	PiedNG 1.28	5	5	14	13⅛	14	
6⅛	2⅛	Pier 1 Impt	18	24	6⅛	6	6⅛	
72⅛	26	Pillsbry 1.80	15	26	67⅛	68⅛	68⅛	− 1⅛
27⅛	17⅛	PionCo 1.20	10	43	28⅛	28	28⅛	− ⅛
19⅛	12⅛	PitneyB .60	9	150	19⅛	17⅛	18⅛	− ⅛
25⅛	12⅛	PitnFrg .30b	13	29	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	− ⅛
47	34	PittFW pf		120	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
81⅛	36⅛	Pittston .80a	9	270	76⅛	74⅛	75⅛	+ 1⅛
31⅛	12⅛	Pitts Pl 1.40	11	102	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
5⅛	1⅛	Pizza Hut	11	83	5	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Plan Resrch	15	25	5⅛	4⅛	5	− ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Playboy .12	7	93	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	PNB Mt .40e		93	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
38	15	Polaroid .32	45	775	37⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
11⅛	3⅛	Ponderosa	21	104	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅛
18⅛	8⅛	PopeTa .60b	6	6	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	Porter .75	4	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
17⅛	11⅛	PortGE 1.58	8	79	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
105	100	PoG pf 11.50		z160	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	− ⅛
48⅛	33⅛	Portlan 1.40	8	55	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	− ⅛
12⅛	10⅛	PotmEl 1.16	6	116	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
54⅛	50	PotEl pf5.96		z480	54	53⅛	53⅛	− ⅛
46	35⅛	PotEl pf4.04		z50	40	40	40	
33⅛	24⅛	PPGInd 1.70	7	57	30⅛	30	30⅛	− ⅛
12⅛	6	Premier .36	8	36	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅛
15⅛	10	Premr pf .90		8	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅛
105⅛	78⅛	ProctGam 2	23	224	97⅛	96⅛	96⅛	− ⅛
8⅛	5	ProdRsh .30	6	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
35	18⅛	Prolor 1.40	6	74	34	33	33⅛	
6	4	PSA Inc		77	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅛	12⅛	PSvCol 1.20	8	66	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅛
77	73	PSCol pf7.15		z50	76	75	75	
17⅛	12	PSvEG 1.72	7	420	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅛
111	104	PSE pf 12.25		z40	111	111	111	+ ⅛
99	87	PSEG pf9.62		z200	91	91	91	
76	61	PSEG pf7.80		z50	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	− ⅛
77	61	PSEG pf7.40		z320	71	71	71	− ⅛
54	45	PSEG pf5.28		z320	51	51	51	− ⅛
53	42⅛	PSEG pf5.05		z100	51⅛	51	51⅛	+ 1⅛
15⅛	12⅛	PSEG pf1.40		8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
41	29⅛	PSvInd 2.56	10	124	39⅛	39	39	− ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	PSvNH 1.92	7	44	18⅛	18	18⅛	
20⅛	11⅛	PSvNM 1.26	9	57	20⅛	19⅛	20	
9⅛	2	Pubickr .19t	6	104	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Pueblo .20	8	24	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
27⅛	16⅛	PugSdP 2.16	6	29	26⅛	25	26⅛	− ⅛
58⅛	28	Pullmn 1.70	10	16	55⅛	54⅛	55⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	PurexCp .88	6	131	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Puritn Fash		51	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	17⅛	Purolator 1	10	78	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	12⅛	QuakOat .80	12	137	19⅛	18⅛	19	+ ⅛
		QuaO pf9.56		z1000	101	100⅛	101	
26⅛	15	QuakStO .64	15	124	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	− 1⅛
7	4	Questor .12r		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
R								
45⅛	36	RalstonP .90	17	88	45	44⅛	44⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Ramada .12	15	x215	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16	6⅛	Rancoln .40	53	14	8	8	8	− ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	RapdAm .50		32	6⅛	6	6	− ⅛
22	15	Rap Irpf2.25		111	20	20	20	+ ⅛
27⅛	17⅛	Raybest 1.50	4	7	25⅛	25	25	− ⅛
22⅛	7⅛	Raymint .40	10	55	22	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
57⅛	25⅛	Raytheon 1	14	x111	57⅛	57	57⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	10⅛	RCA 1	15	359	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
55⅛	37	RCA cvpf 4		1	53⅛	50⅛	53⅛	− 1⅛
3⅛	1⅛	viReadg Co		11	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	RdgBate .35	7	74	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	− ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Redman Ind		59	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	ReeceCp .74	10	38	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
28	16⅛	Reed Tool	12	45	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	15⅛	Reeves 1.50	6	26	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	ReichCh .60	4	65	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
7	3⅛	ReliabSt .60	7	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
19⅛	10⅛	RelianEl .90	6	72	18⅛	17⅛	18	+ ⅛
51	35	Relian pf 3		1	50	50	50	
8	4⅛	RellGp .20p		14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
10⅛	7⅛	ReG pfC.55p		11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	ReG pfB.55p		5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Republic Cp	5	52	11⅛	11	11	− ⅛
12	6⅛	RepFinS .30	7	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	RepMtg Inv		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
35⅛	22⅛	RepStl 1.60a	3	90	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	− ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	ResrvOil .12	9	94	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
22⅛	13⅛	RetailCred 2	10	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
27⅛	17⅛	RevcoDS .40	16	47	33	32⅛	32⅛	− ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	RevCop .37e	5	29	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
81⅛	47⅛	Revlon 1.20	20	351	76⅛	75⅛	75⅛	− 1⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Rexham .20	6	12	4⅛	4	4	− ⅛
23⅛	12⅛	Rexnrd 1.12	6	110	23⅛	22⅛	23	+ ⅛
36	22	Reyn pf2.35		7	26	25	25	
62⅛	45⅛	ReyInd 2.88	6	30	59⅛	58⅛	57⅛	− ⅛
69⅛	52⅛	Reyln pf2.25		5	66⅛	65⅛	66⅛	− 1
24⅛	14⅛	ReynMet 1a	4	438	22⅛	22	22	− 1
59	42⅛	RevM pf4.50		45	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	− 1⅛
9⅛	7	ReynSec .40	10	53	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
10⅛	6	Richardsn 1	6	30	10	9⅛	10	
24⅛	13⅛	RichMer .64	12	54	22⅛	21⅛	22	− ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	Richmnd .60	8	69	14⅛	14	14	− ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	RiegelT 1.20	6	13	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	6	RioGran .60	7	150	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	RioGr pf.56		122	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
11⅛	4⅛	Rite Aid .16	27	424	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
24⅛	11⅛	RivianF .20	11	x15	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	9	Robshaw .70	18	10	14	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
20⅛	13⅛	Robrtsn 1.30	6	118	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+ 2⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Robins .24a	12	174	13	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	RochGs 1.28	7	28	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	RochTel .74	10	10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Rockowr .32	15	6	11	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
25⅛	18⅛	Rockwlint 2	7	74	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
85⅛	46⅛	RohmH 1.26	16	54	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	− ⅛
11	7⅛	Rohrind .40	7	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
22⅛	14⅛	Rollins .30	15	62	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	− ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Ronson .28	24	14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Roper 1.20		x60	14⅛	14	14	
25⅛	16	RorerA .90	15	98	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	
49⅛	27⅛	Rosario .40b	19	92	45⅛	44⅛	45	− ⅛
18⅛	8⅛	RoyCCol .64	17	53	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	24⅛	RoyID 3.16e	5	122	37⅛	37	37⅛	− ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Royilnd .45t	14	102	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	RTE Cp .16	16	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
23⅛	14	Rubbrm .40	30	6	23	23⅛	23⅛	− ⅛
25⅛	11	Rucker .20	9	37	24	23⅛	24	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	RussTog .76	5	46	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
8⅛	3⅛	Ryder Sys		1616	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
S								
41⅛	25	SabineR .36	11	33	38⅛	35⅛	36⅛	− ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Safegrd Ind	23	10	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
52	34⅛	Safewy 1.30	14	159	48	47⅛	47⅛	
7⅛	3	Saga Corp	6	151	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
63⅛	34⅛	StJoeM 2.40	6	78	63⅛	62⅛	62⅛	− 1⅛
34⅛	26⅛	StJoeMin wi		6	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	− ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	StJoLtP 1.12	6	17	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
27⅛	21⅛	StLSaF 2.50	6	24	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	− ⅛
11⅛	9⅛	StPaulS .56a		50	11	10⅛	10⅛	
29⅛	19⅛	StRegP 1.40	3	547	28	27⅛	27⅛	− ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Salant .24b	7	75	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	SanDGs 1.20	7	74	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Sandrs A.50		73	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
12⅛	5⅛	SJuanR .90t	6	43	12⅛	11⅛	12	− ⅛
30⅛	21⅛	SFeInd 1.20	5	123	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	− ⅛
8⅛	7⅛	SFeInd pf.50		12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
32⅛	13⅛	SanFeInl .20	12	69	32⅛	31⅛	32	− ⅛
13⅛	5⅛	SaraWel .40	10	49	12	11⅛	12	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Saul RlEst		14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	SavanE .48r	5	43	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
	9	SavnEA 1.34		1	13	13	13	
5⅛	1⅛	Sav A Ston		153	3	3⅛	3	+ ⅛
6⅛	3	SavODr .15e	10	25	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅛	1⅛	SavinB Mch	30	175	7⅛	7	7	
4⅛	2⅛	Saxon Ind	17	56	4⅛	4	4⅛	
3⅛	2	SCA Svc	57	218	3⅛	3	3	− ⅛
5	2⅛	Schaefer Cp		22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
57⅛	44⅛	ScheraPl .30	25	615	57⅛	56	56⅛	− 1⅛
20⅛	15⅛	SchlitzBr .63	16	122	28	26	26⅛	− 1⅛
90⅛	69	Schlumb .60	29	178	87	86⅛	86⅛	− ⅛
14⅛	9	SCM Cp .50	4	64	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	SCOAInd .60	6	19	8	7⅛	7⅛	
10⅛	8⅛	ScotLFd .72	5	17	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	9⅛	ScottFetz 1	11	92	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	− ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	ScottFor .65	7	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
19⅛	12⅛	ScottPap .68	5	339	15	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
11⅛	5	Scottys .10	14	14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
15	6⅛	ScovillMfg 1	11	15	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
36⅛	25⅛	Scovil pf v.50		40	30⅛	30	30	− 2
6	4	ScudDucVt		55	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Scud pf.52k		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
22⅛	10⅛	SeaCont .20	6	87	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	21⅛	SeabCL 1.43	4	145	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	SeabWA .14t	9	37	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
37	27	Seagram .30	13	3	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
6⅛	3	Seagrave	13	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
12⅛	7	SealdPw .72	8	29	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅛
25⅛	13⅛	SearleG .52	13	731	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅛
74⅛	48⅛	Sears 1.60a	25	461	73⅛	72⅛	72⅛	− ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Seatrain Lin	e9	52	3	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
35⅛	21⅛	Sedcolnc .13	10	32	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	− ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	SvcCpInt .10	6	x25	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
10	5⅛	Servomt .60	6	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Shakspre .28	11	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
12⅛	5⅛	Shapell .10	8	9	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
56⅛	33⅛	ShellOil 2.60	6	104	56⅛	55	55⅛	− ⅛
31⅛	11⅛	ShellT 1.10e	4	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	− ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	ShellrGl .56	6	77	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
37	24	ShelGl pf 3		2	37	36⅛	36⅛	− ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	ShlGl pf1.40		1	16	16	16	
48⅛	34⅛	SherwW 2.20	7	113	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
76	55⅛	Shr W pf4.40		z150	73⅛	73	73⅛	− ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	SierrPac .92	8	34	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
18⅛	14⅛	SignalCo .90	6	69	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	− ⅛
40⅛	32⅛	Signal pf2.20		5	39⅛	39	39	− 1
40	25⅛	SignodeCp 1	12	30	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	− ⅛
8⅛	2⅛	SimProc .12	11	52	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
21⅛	13	Simm .88a	12	6	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅛
19⅛	8⅛	SimpPat .40	25	547	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	− ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	SingerCo .40		261	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
39	27⅛	Singr pf3.50		21	36⅛	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	10⅛	SkaggCo .60	11	42	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	− ⅛
67⅛	53⅛	Skelly 1.20a	7	2	63	63	63	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Skil Corp	10	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
26	14⅛	Skyline .24	60	121	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	− ⅛
11	7⅛	SmithAO .60	5	14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛

(Continued on next page.)

BEECHAM

Record Sales and Trading Profit for the 12th Successive Year

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Sales	136	147	161	185	208	277	321	387	436	526	624	812	1,047
Trading Profit	19	23	30	36	42	50	61	71	83	99	116	145	164

BEECHAM GROUP LIMITED, BRENTFORD, MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND.

Human and veterinary prescription medicines, toiletries, cosmetics, proprietary medicines, food and drink products, animal health and animal nutritional products, adhesives.

(Sales and trading profit have been converted from sterling at the rate of U.S. $2.40 to £1.)

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1975— High Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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V

W - X - Y - Z

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. xd-is—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Currency Rates

July 7, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr	BF com	SwissF	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.4545	5.4440	103.75*	60.21*	3.939*	—	6.9360*	97.045*	44.46*
Brussels (c)	35.97	72.495	14.37	8.672	5.625*	14.4235	—	14.05	6.41315
Frankfurt	2.4040	5.3406	—	56.05*	2.73*	96.56*	6.686*	93.05*	42.06*
London (x)	2.26275	—	5.2450	9.04125	1386.75	5.4725	76.45	5.6875	12.2207
Milan	609.95	1386.60	256.25	154.47	—	256.80	17.788	240.92	114.14
Paris	4.14125	9.0415	172.25*	—	6.4740*	160.90*	11.5300*	161.775*	74.150*
Zurich	2.5585	5.5877	106.5*	61.75*	0.2095*	102.65*	7.12*	—	45.6*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.6060; Escudo: 24.29; Israeli £: 6.12; Peseta: 56.72; Schilling: 16.925; Sw. krona: 4.01175; Yen: 295.42; Belgian financial franc: 36.625.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (a) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

[illegible]

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4½-87	89½	91½
Am. Tob 5⅛-88	112½	114½
Ashland 5-88	80	82
Beatrice 6⅞-91	104	106

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	98.53	88.84	97.27
Previous	98.48	88.92	99.14

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list of selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over-the-counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing prices July 7, 1975

[illegible]

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	40.10
Albert Heijn	95
Algemeenbank	331
Amrobank	74.40
A'dam	136
Fokker	Unq
Heineken	148.50
H.V.A.	52.40
Holl-Am-H	58
Hoogovens	51.20
K.L.M.	53.80
Nationale	Unq
Philips new	24.60
Robeco	184
Rolinco	131.60
Royal Dutch	94.50
Unilever	106.80
Van Ommeren	243.50
Ver Mach	184.50

Brussels

Arbed	4,148
Brux-Lamb	2,120
Cock Ougree	1,052
Electrobel	6,140
GB-Inno-BM	2,000
Hoboken	3,780
Petrofina	5,050
Ph. Gevaert	1,192
Soc. Générale	2,815
Solvay	2,600
Un Minière	1,314

Frankfurt

AEG	72.10
BASF	136.70
Bayer	112.50
Commerzbk	210.70
Cont Gummi	77.50
Daimler	303
Demag	200
DeutBank	317.50
DresdeBk	245
Hoechst	125.30
Ges Aktien	79.20
Hoesch	49.20
Karstadt	457
Kaufhof	272
KHD	161.50
Lufthansa	59.50
Mannesmann	278
Metallgesell	235
Neckermann	105.50
Rheinstahl	56
RWE new	118.50
Schering	393
Siemens	269.70
Thyssen	76
Veba	93
Volkswagen	109.50

*Ex-dividend.

London

Anglo-Am Cp	4.82
Anglo-Am	£32.50
Barclay Bk	2.66
Beecham Gr	2.84
BICC	1.23
Boots	2.18
Bowater	1.43
Brit-Am Tob	3.13
Brit. Oxyg	0.45½
Brit. Pet	5.18
BLMC	0.09½
Burmah	0.35
CadburySch	0.45½
Chartered	1.86
Gold Fields	2.53
Courtaulds	1.22
Daggafont	0.16
DeBeer D	3.12
Decca Prc	1.94
Distillers	1.43½
Dunlop	0.48
E Muslind	1.80
GEC	1.26
FresStGed	£20.50
GKN	3.32
Glaxo Gr	3.46
Gt Un St	1.55
Guinness	1.17
Hawker-Sidd	2.62
Hudson Bay	£12⅞
Imp Chem	2.63
Imps	0.66½
Mar&Spen	1.92
MetalBox	2.62
Nichols	0.34
Plessey	0.72
Rand Mines	3.27
Rank Org	1.53
Royal Dutch	£28⅛
R.T.Z.	1.81
Shell	3.06
Thorn (A)	1.64
Tube Invest	2.62
Union Carb	5.37
Vickers	1.31
War L3½	£24.75
West Deep	£20.75
West Drief	£46.50
West Hold	£36.75
West Min	1.75
Woolworth	0.47
ZCI	0.58

Milan

Bastogi	1,331
Erba	2,450
Ercole Marel.	515
Fiat	1,025.50
Finsider	337
Generali	64,510
IFI	2,300
Italgas	445
Italsider	280
LaRinas	80
Montedis	560
Olivetti	1,088
Pirelli	1,231
Snia Visco	1,470
Terni	20.125

Paris

Air Liquide	347.60
Allimentaire	60.50
BSN	472
Carrefour	1,877
Cim Lafarge	175.20
Citroën	38
Cie Bancaire	475.80
CFP	150
CGE	309
CCF	145
Ferodo	295
Imetal	80
L'Oreal	870
Mach Bull	32.40
Michelin	1,069
Moët-Henn	493.20
Moulinex	307
Paribas	172.50
PUK	113.50
Penarroya	52.40
Perrier	110.50
Peugeot	258
Rh Poulenc	119
Sacilor	85
St Gobain	123.90
Suez	221
Télémécan.	893
Thomson	190.50
Usinor	50.10

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,110
B Boveri	1,360
Ciba-Geigy	1,565
Cr Suisse	2,880
Fischer	470
HofRocheN	10,100
Nestlé	3,125
Sandoz	4,500
Sté B Suisse	427
Sulzer	2,775
U B Suisse	3,050
Buehrle	—

Tokyo Exchange

July 7, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	265	Matsu E Wks.	626
Canon	195	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind	116
Dai Nip Print	486	Mitsubi Corp.	475
Fuji Bank	352	Mitsui Co.	466
Fuji Photo	360	Mitsukoshi	451
Hitachi	157	Nippon Elec.	173
Honda Motor	573	Sharp	279
C. Itoh	395	Shiseido	1,430
Japan Air L.	1,610	Sony Corp.	3,750
Kansai El. P.	801	Sumitomo Bk.	365
Kao Soap	369	Taisho Marine	298
Kirin Brewery	310	Takeda Chem.	245
Komatsu	423	Teijin	148
Kubota	338	Tokio Marine	546
Matsu Ind.	557	Toray	152
		Toyota Motor	685

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	92.30	91.90	97.20	77.00
Brussels	135.09	133.55	137.50	106.43
Frankfurt	136.44	134.53	142.59	110.56
London 30	317.70	323.50	366.30	146.00
London 500	140.30	142.41	156.14	64.49
Milan	66.01	67.24	102.56	65.00
Paris	121.50	124.00	128.70	90.70
Sydney	572.05	580.00	593.55	360.80
Tokyo (n)	325.70	323.37	332.11	203.24
Tokyo (o)	4434.60	4446.36	4564.52	3527.04
Zurich	269.20	267.00	281.20	206.30

(n) New (o) Old.

FCE Quotations

July 8, 1975		1975 Sep	1975 Dec	1976 Mar
DJIA 861.06	bid	853	845	840
	offer	863	830	900
FTI 317.70	bid	315	335	295
	offer	320	330	360
TKDJ 4410.60	bid	4300	4300	4250
	offer	4550	4630	4650

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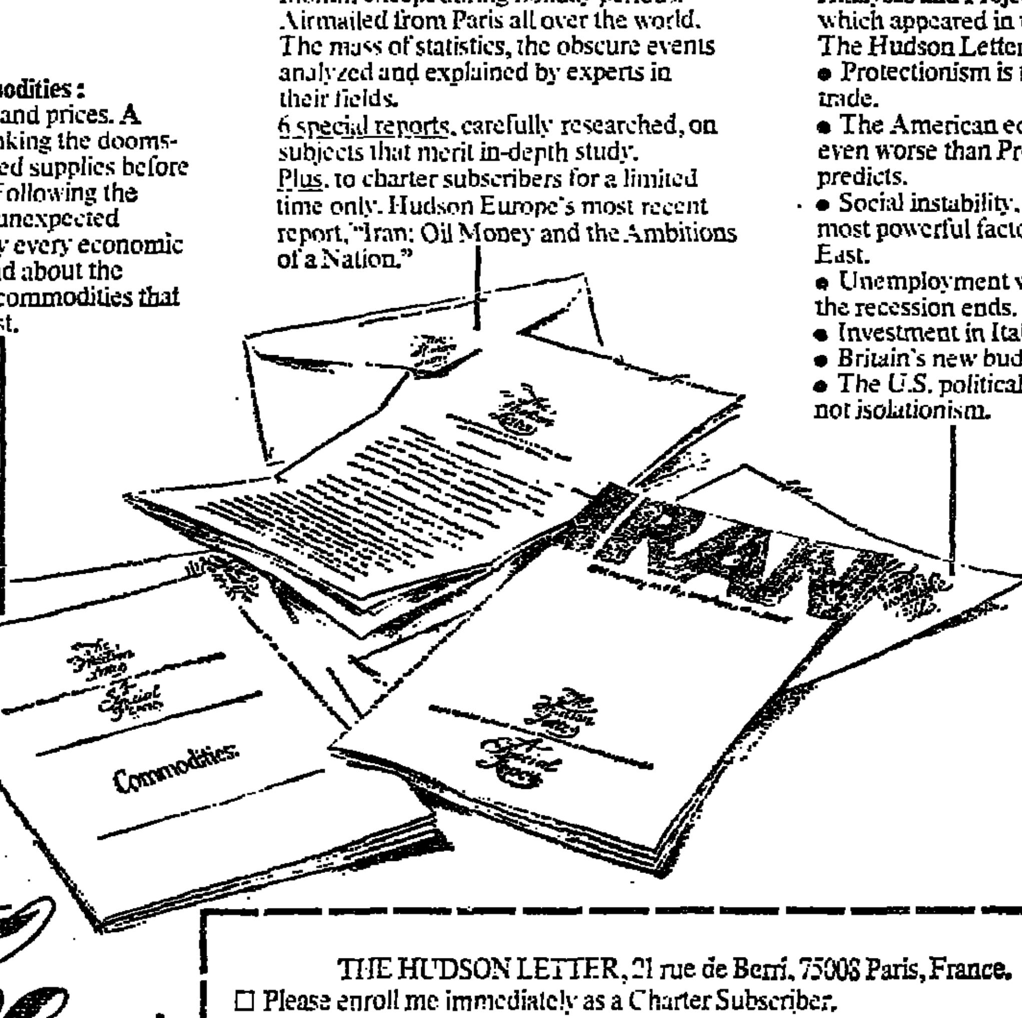
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- Unemployment will stay high even after the recession ends.
- Investment in Italy makes sense today.
- Britain's new budget won't succeed.
- The U.S. political trend is nationalism, not isolationism.



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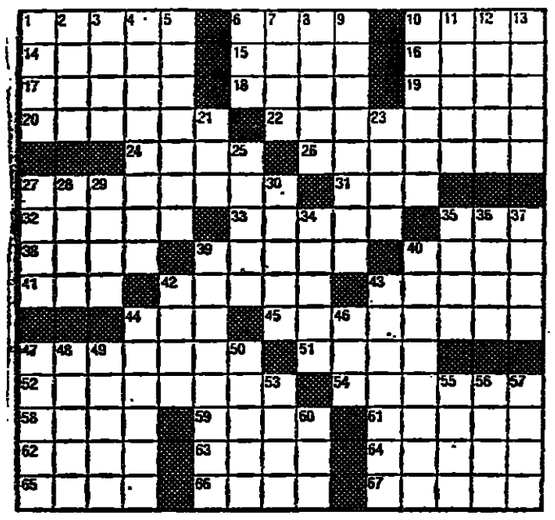
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Leaguer or Ranger
6 Type size
10 School subj.
14 Strident
15 Father of Seth
16 Indeed, in Ireland
17 Spout off
18 "As you ——!"
19 Italian painter
20 Disjoin
22 Backgrounds
24 Donna or Rex
26 Try to attain
27 Recorded with raised dots
31 Craving
32 Lists
33 Lock of hair
35 Roof piece
38 Word of agreement
39 Man's counterpart
40 Short trip
41 Certain doctors: Abbr.
42 Fragrant rootstock
43 Dress style
44 Japanese herb
45 Slights
47 Sea off Iran
51 Kind of brush
52 Harkened
54 One's image
58 Soft book leather
59 Distort
61 Implant again
62 Strong-scented
63 Tract
64 Burned-up
65 French seas
66 River to the North Sea
67 "But —— me, give me liberty . . ."

DOWN

1 "—— shalt not . . ."
2 Win
3 Roentgen's find
4 Certain Oregon resident
5 Biblical coins
6 Handle roughly
7 Forum date
8 "Who ——?" (so what)
9 February gem
10 Francis the Swamp Fox
11 Common contraction
12 South Pacific islands
13 Davit or crane
21 Wriggler
23 Boot parts
25 Dissuade
27 Sound off
28 Horse around
29 Sweetsop
30 Down the —— (gone)
34 Curves
35 Word for Homer's works
36 Pub measure
37 Chemical endings
39 Place for Cohan's regards
40 Unexpected winners
42 Nordic god
43 Land of the casbahs
44 Turns over
46 Civil War initials
47 Pool-table maneuver
48 Thin gruel
49 Kind of way or case
50 Draws close
53 Suffer, in Glasgow
55 Mil. branch
56 In ——
57 Spouted vessel
60 Equality



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	19	66	Cloudy	MADRID	29	84	Fair
AMSTERDAM	23	73	Fair	MILAN	29	84	Cloudy
ANKARA	30	86	Cloudy	MONTREAL	27	81	Cloudy
ATHENS	24	75	Fair	MOSCOW	24	75	Cloudy
BEIRUT	28	82	Fair	MUNICH	24	75	Fair
BELGRADE	25	77	Stormy	NEW YORK	22	72	Rain
BERLIN	27	81	Fair	NICE	—	—	Unavailable
BRUSSELS	23	73	Fair	OSLO	22	72	Fair
BUDAPEST	26	79	Cloudy	PARIS	28	82	Cloudy
CAIRO	32	90	Fair	PRAGUE	24	75	Fair
CASABLANCA	22	72	Fair	ROME	26	79	Fair
COPENHAGEN	20	68	Cloudy	SOFIA	22	72	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	28	29	Fair	STOCKHOLM	24	75	Fair
DUBLIN	18	64	Cloudy	TEHRAN	32	90	Sunny
EDINBURGH	15	59	Overcast	TEL AVIV	30	86	Fair
FLORENCE	31	88	Cloudy	TUNIS	28	82	Fair
FRANKFURT	27	81	Cloudy	VENICE	28	82	Fair
GENEVA	24	75	Cloudy	VIENNA	24	75	Fair
HELSINKI	22	81	Cloudy	WARSAW	25	77	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	28	82	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	28	76	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	—	—	Unavailable	ZURICH	23	77	Fair
LISBON	21	70	Cloudy				
LONDON	24	75	Cloudy	(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)			
LOS ANGELES	18	64	Cloudy				

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT

July 7, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund $6.47
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd $7.71
(w) Apollo (Tempus Inv. Bru... SFr2.05
(w) Austral Select. Fd..... $3.05

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:

— (d) Bacchus..... SFr92.10
— (d) Conbar..... SFr71
— (d) Grobar..... SFr558
— (d) Stockbar..... SFr539
(w) Bruninvest..... $13.93
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd $11.97
(d) Can Secur. Growth Fd..... $4.93
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd $1.27

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

— (w) Capital Int. Fund..... $14.19
— (w) Capital Italia S.A..... $9.21
(d) Capital Reatinvest..... LF1,801
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd..... $729.97
(w) Convert. Fd. Int.A Certs... $7.34
(w) Convert. Fd. Int.B Certs... $11.14
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.... $5.29

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Canasec..... SFr5.9
— (d) C.S. Fond-Bonds..... SFr72
— (d) C.S. Fond-Int'l..... SFr68.25
— (d) Energievalor..... SFr4.75
— (d) Unirec..... SFr631
— (d) Europavalor..... SFr120.75
(i) Crosby Fund S.A $4.42

U.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:

— (w) C.S. Income Fd $5.30
(w) D.G.C..... $42.32
(d) Delta Interd. Fund..... $5.62
(d) Delta Multifund $7.14
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund..... Yen 2,423
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)..... $1.42
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $13.64
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd..... $11.90
(w) Europe Obligation LF972

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

— (d) Concentra DM21.40
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond... ... DM71.60

FIDELITY:

— (w) Fidelity Equitalia $7.45
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $18.74
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd..... $20.66
— (d) Fidelity World Fd..... $10.29
(d) Fiducem SFr5.7
(w) First Intern'l Fd $120.74
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec..... $14.89
(d) First Nat'l City Fund ... $28.37
(d) First Security Can Fd... $26.12
(w) Fleming Fund S.A $55.57
(w) Fleming Japan Fund..... $26.12
(d) Fonds-Alex. Inv. Sr SFr1,023
(d) Formula Selection Fd SFr29.36
(d) Fonditalia $10.52
(d) Fund of Nations $5.42
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)... $0.52
(w) Future Australia Fd .... Aus.$1.27

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

— (w) Berry Int'l Fund. $10.74
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd Ltd $23.84
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund ... $6.77
(w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'l.. $7.73
(w) Haussmann Holdgs N.V... $5,350.65
(i) H.O.I.T. Bobet..... $32.65
(d) Icofund $10.11
(d) Interdis LF239.50
(d) Interfund S.A $9.97
(w) Intermarket Fund..... $97.65
(w) Int'l Income Fund $22.96
(w) Int'l Privilege Ltd ..... Can.$6.45
(w) Int'l Securities Fund ... $6.53
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd S.A.. $2.21
(d) Invest. Atlantique $32.79
(w) Italumerica S.A. Fund .. $9.12
(w) Multifortune Int'l Fd S.A $8.31
(r) Japan Growth Fund $14.21
(d) Japan Selective Fund ... $16.81
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $13.04

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine Int'l Fund... $11.70
— (r) Jardine Jap. Fund... $11.43
— (r) Jardine Selective N.T. $12.94

(d) KB Income Fund..... LF1,646
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $10.49
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.. $16.31
(w) Leverage Cap Hold..... $26.00

L. & B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:

— (w) L&B-T Multi-Way Fd.. SFr585
— (w) L&B-I Income Fund... SFr65
(w) Luxfund..... $19.85
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund... $11.38
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund..... $2.02
(d) Neuwirth Int. Fund..... $5.65
(w) N.A.M.F $65.28
(w) Nippon Fund..... $27.02
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund.... $6.45
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $7.31
(r) Pegasus Intern'l. $7.24
(r) Oilmine Cap. Fd. Inc $6.76
(r) Putnam Intern'l Fund.... $22.37
(d) Renta Fund LF1,995
(d) Renta Capital Fund..... LF1,746
(d) Rentinvest LF866

— (d) Safe Fund $4.77
— (d) Safe Trust Fund..... $10.15
(w) Samurai Portfolio..... LF58.05

SEPRO:

— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)..... $12.55

S.M.C. FUNDS:

— (d) CSP Fund SFr24.80
— (d) Crossbow Fund SFr4.90
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V..... $7.21
(w) SMH Special Fund..... DM88.70

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:

— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est..... SFr1,437
— (r) Securwarss..... SFr 021
(d) Soros Fund..... $176.69
(w) Star Fund..... $5.34

SWISS BANK CORP.:

— (d) America-Valor..... SFr452
— (d) Intervalor SFr64
— (d) Japan Portfolio..... SFr73.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser... SFr31.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select..... SFr72.75
— (d) Universal Fund SFr87.25
(w) Talent Global Fund $9.56
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)... $23.76
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.... $21.75
(w) Transpacific Fund..... $15.45

TYNDALL GROUP:

— (r) Overseas Fd. dist..... $1.29
— (r) Do. Accumulation..... $1.62
— (r) 3-Way Fund Int'l..... $2.79

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh ..... SFr..6.25
— (d) Bond Invest SFr1.25
— (d) Convert-Invest SFr16.00
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh..... SFr116.50
— (d) Forsa Swiss Sh..... SFr50.00
— (d) Globinvest SFr97.00
— (d) Pacific Invest SFr7.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest SFr52
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh... SFr310.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est.... SFr177.50

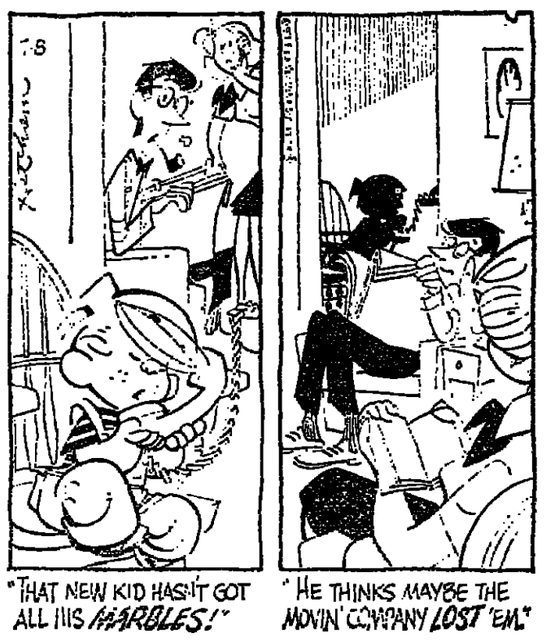
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:

— (d) Atlantikfonds..... DM16.45
— (d) Europafonds..... DM33.50
— (d) Unifonds DM20.70
— (d) Unifonds..... DM40.25
— (d) Unispecial I DM68.50
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd $2.67
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.... $13.08
(w) Western Growth Fd $5.70
(w) Western Hedge Fund ... $1,985.57
(w) West Proprietary N.V. ... $1,570.93
(d) World Equity 3-in Fd.. $419.77
(w) Worldwide Securities ... $25.80
(w) Worldwide Special $3,506.16

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; x — New; N.A. — Not available; SF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; A — Asked.



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ZORFE
NINOO
ABBOMO
BITSUM



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

"—————"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: QUEER TRACT SPLICE AGHAST
Answer: *Better do this before you settle down*—SETTLE UP

BOOKS

ON DOING TIME

By Morton Sobell. New York; Charles Scribner's Sons. 525 pp. $10.95.

Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

IN all the recent revival of interest in the Julius and Ethel Rosenberg case, including a book by their two sons, legal actions aimed at reopening the case, campus demonstrations preventing the trial judge from speaking, Morton Sobell has been in the background. Although his memory has been kept green by the left, many people don't remember that Sobell was convicted of conspiring with the Rosenbergs to commit espionage against the United States in what the newspapers of the day liked to call "the atom-bomb spy case." Because he was not linked directly to the nuclear-secrets aspect of the conspiracy, Sobell was given a 30-year sentence, rather than the electric chair.

After several byways in the federal prison system, Sobell was dispatched straightaway to Alcatraz. Alcatraz, now defunct, was a federal prison for hard-core, unredeemable offenders—the end of the line in the system. Sobell thinks that Alcatraz was a threat held over him to confess: when he wouldn't cooperate they sent him there anyhow and forgot about him.

For Morton Sobell, Alcatraz marked the starting point of 18 years of unheroic struggle to retain his sanity and humanity, and the best part of "On Doing Time" is concerned with that struggle. Morton Sobell is no George Jackson. In fact, he seems rather dull and perdurably middle-class — a City College Jewish intellectual of the thirties who loved his wife and found solace doing engineering problems. His prose galumphs along in stout, sensible shoes.

He survived mainly by doing his time, becoming a savvy, low-profile longtimer who did not fight the system. The one prison rebellion he observed, at Alcatraz, he did not join in except passively because of a middle-class, rather than Gandhian, abhorrence of violence. His main sustenance was his determination early on that he would maintain a symbolic life outside, as well as surviving inside. He would remain the husband of Ethel Sobell and father to their children.

In 18 years much happens, of course. His wife was sexually unfaithful to him not long after he went in, and the knowledge of this briefly broke his spirit. They had maintained a sexual life at a distance involving pseudonate letters and auto-erotic fantasies fueled by the absent blouses she wore (and sometimes unbuttoned) during visits. When this crisis passed and eventually he was encouraging her to enjoy other affairs.

This love and Sobell's quiet endurance in prison make by far the most compelling part of the story. Less satisfying is his account of the events leading up to the imprisonment. He speaks straightforwardly, and rather tenderly, of his career in the party, which seems lifeless, and, of course, the prosecution in the Rosenberg case can be unreservedly believed—to have been a rather dull one.

Sobell's account of the trial seems—unavoidably—rather one-sided. left parochial now, for all the valid questions he raises about the government's prosecution of the case under then U.S. Attorney Irving H. Saypol, as well as Judge Irving Kaufman's conduct of the trial and the shaky, at best, ersatz, nature of some of the evidence against him. The damning points of evidence—such as the dubious "sketch" of the atom-bomb allegedly passed by the Greenglass — have already been worked over pretty thoroughly. Not that Sobell emerges as a lamb-like purity; his account of his flight to Mexico, for example, can be read as the act of a fugitive, rather than the panic of a man unhinged by an unradical repression in the United States. I find it a difficult act of faith to believe that the government's entire case was concocted.

Still, one hears much from members of the government team such as Roy Cohn about the damning evidence the government withheld in the case now, it seems, would be a good time to produce that evidence. But it is not the legal point Sobell scores that gain him respect: it is the man who emerges in the compelling description of his 18 years of survival in prison.

Richard R. Lingeman was this review for The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	O	R	I	T		B	A	B	A		C	H	I	A	N
T	S	A	R		E	S	A	U		L	E	D	G	E
A	S	T	U	D	Y	I	N	S	C	A	R	L	E	T
R	A	I	S	E	I	A	S		A	R	M	E	D	
			T	W	I	N		D	R	E	I			
		G	R	E	E	K		T	R	O	T	T	E	R
G	O	O	E	Y		S	E	A	M	S		T	O	E
L	O	S	S		L	O	N	G	S		T	H	O	R
E	S	E		B	O	N	D	S		T	H	E	M	E
N	E	S	T	E	G	G	S		N	E	A	R	S	
			E	A	R	S		C	O	R	N			
		S	P	A	K	E		A	I	R	I	A	I	D	S
H	O	L	M	E	S		A	N	O	W	A	I	T	S	O	N
A	M	E	E	R		I	D	E	A		O	L	L	A	
L	E	A	D	S		M	A	R	Y		S	E	E	P	

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

Whether or not to attempt to draw trumps can be a delicate decision for a player with a long, shaky trump suit. The usual advice for such a declarer is to leave the trump suit alone and try to score as many tricks as possible by ruffing, but this is not always a good policy.

In the long run, the opponents may make an excessive number of trump tricks, and did so on the diagramed deal.

Overcalling the opponents' one no-trump opening requires a full opening bid and a respectable six-card suit. South's hand did not quite qualify on either count, and he ran into trouble. West made an aggressive double, an action that inexperienced players often overlook when defensive prospects are good.

West knew that his side had the balance of power, so the odds were substantially against South being able to make eight tricks with a suit that was known to be lacking solidity.

The opening spade lead was won in the closed hand with the king, and South decided, wrongly, that his best chance was to leave trumps alone and score as many ruffs as possible. He therefore led the diamond queen, aiming to ruff that suit in his hand whenever possible.

East won with the diamond king and continued spades. The queen won in dummy, and South led a low diamond. East made the right decision by playing low and South ruffed. He cashed the spade ace, led to the club king and took another diamond ruff.

He now had six tricks, and confidently expected that he would take one more, escaping for a modest 100-point penalty. But when he exited with a club to East's king, the position was

NORTH
♠ —
♡ 9
◇ J
♣ J85

WEST
♠ —
♡ KJ7
◇ 10
♣ Q

EAST
♠ 10
♡ A10
◇ A
♡ —

SOUTH
♠ —
♡ Q854
◇ —
♡ 7

It was now the defenders' turn to score trump tricks. East made the key play of leading the heart ten, silencing the nine in the dummy. South covered with the queen and West won with the king.

West cashed his club queen, on which East rid himself of a diamond ace. A diamond ruff with the heart ace then separated the declarers' trumps and promoted them a 300-point penalty.

It would not have helped South to refuse to cover the heart ten in the diagramed position. West would then have continued with a low trump and the sequel would have been similar.

South missed his chance at the beginning: if he had simply led trumps at every opportunity, he would have emerged with seven tricks and an adequate score instead of a disaster.

NORTH
♠ Q76
♡ 8
◇ J943
♣ AJ852

WEST
♠ 843
♡ KJ7
◇ 10752
♣ Q94

EAST (D)
♠ J1093
♡ A106
◇ AK86
♣ K10

SOUTH
♠ AK5
♡ Q85432
◇ Q
♣ 763

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1 N.T.	2 ♡	Dbl.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade two.

هكذا من الأصل

Ruffian Destroyed After Breaking Leg While Leading Match Race With Colt

By Joe Nichols

NEW YORK, July 7 (UPI).—Ruffian, fighting to the end, was destroyed this morning, eight hours after the extraordinary filly broke a leg during her match race with Foolish Pleasure.

Both sesamoids in her right ankle were shattered as the 3-year-old had a half-length lead against Foolish Pleasure in the early going of the race at Belmont Park. A 2 1/2-hour operation in an equine hospital across the street from the track failed. She fought the cast a team of five doctors had placed on the leg.

"She struggled and fought so hard coming out of anesthesia that she pulled out all the nails in the special shoe," said Dr. Alex Harthill, one of the surgeons. The shoe had been placed on the hoof to support the cast. With the shoe off, the cast slipped and Harthill said there was no alternative but to kill the animal humanely with an injection.

Harthill said: "The cast had become an entangled mess, and there was intensive swelling and hemorrhaging. If we put her through anesthesia and another operation, it would only have been worse the next time. We talked to Mr. Janney (Stuart Janney, owner of Ruffian) and he agreed, so she is being put down now."

Janney had said: "Don't let her suffer any more."

A massive dose of Phenobarbitol was used to destroy Ruffian.

The $350,000 Great Match Race had ended with Foolish Pleasure the uncontested winner after his rival had been pulled up after 3 1/2 furlongs—7-16ths of a mile—of the 1 1/4-mile contest.

Desperate Situation

Ruffian had been slightly ahead when she suddenly slowed down, both sesamoid bones in the ankle of her right foreleg shattered, her racing career ended.

After the bone breaks, across the street, in Dr. William Reed's Equine Hospital, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Janney, Ruffian's owners, waited this morning while Dr. Reed and four other surgeons operated.

More than two hours after the operation, Ruffian was lying on her side in a padded stall used as a recovery room. In shock, weary after expending much energy in her head-and-head duel with Foolish Pleasure, dehydrated and with "badly contaminated" wounds, she had almost died before reaching the operating table.

"It was a desperate situation," Reed said.

But even after a hydraulic lift had taken her from the table, Ruffian had a long way to go. "The spirit that made her such a great racehorse is working against her," said Reed. "She's a fighter."

What the doctors were hoping was that Ruffian, on getting to her feet, would remain calm. Injured horses, especially spirited ones, often injure themselves further as soon as they stand after an operation. In Ruffian's case, this was fatal.

"It is my personal opinion," said Reed, "that the severe stress of an extreme effort, an ultimate effort, contributed to her accident."

Later in the morning, trainer Frank Whitely, gazing at the empty stall 34 in his stable at Belmont Park, said, "It's like losing one of the family."

Reggie Cornell, the Calumet Farms' trainer, said, "Ruffian was her own worst enemy. When she came out of anesthesia, she was so eager to get up, she fought the cast right off. But that's what made her a great filly. She was so determined."

Ruffian was to be buried tonight in the infield of Belmont Park. New York Racing Association trustees said that, at the request of Mr. and Mrs. Janney, Ruffian's body is to be buried in a private interment at the base of the flagpole in front of the clubhouse, where the NYRA flag flew at half mast.

With a record of 10 triumphs in her 10-race career, Ruffian was the 2-5 choice to beat her male rival in the 1 1/4-mile test on the fast track. But in the backstretch Ruffian suddenly slowed down.

Jacinto Vasquez, who had ridden the filly in most of her races, managed to steer Ruffian to the outside fence before dismounting. Vasquez said, "I heard a sound that seemed like a twig snapping, and I moved her to the outside as quickly as I could."

After Ruffian went to the side, the horse ambulance drew up and Ruffian hobbled aboard. She was taken to the stable area in the backstretch. Meanwhile, Foolish Pleasure, with Braulio Baeza mildly steering him, completed the distance in 2:02 4-5, just four-fifths of a second slower than his time for winning the Kentucky Derby two months ago.

Foolish Pleasure, owned by John Greer, earned the first prize of $225,000. According to state rules, the $125,000 second money need not have been awarded because Ruffian did not complete the course but the New York Racing Association donated the runner-up prize to Mr. and Mrs. Janney, anyway.

Foolish Pleasure returned $3.80 for $2 to those in the crowd of 50,764 who had bet on him.

Dahlia Loses

PARIS, July 7 (AP).—Un Kopeck, a French horse who had never won a big race, held the lead yesterday for the 2,500 meters of the Grand Prix de Saint Cloud and won the classic by two lengths.

It was the 4-year-old colt's second triumph in six starts this season as he beat Ashmore, with On My Way third and Comtesse de Loir fourth. Finishing far back in what may be the last race of her rich career was Dahlia, who won this race last year.

The 5-year-old filly, winner of more than $1-million suffered her fourth straight defeat of the season, showing no kick in today's marathon. Her trainer, Maurice Zilber, had said that today's race may decide her future.

Un Kopeck's future appears brighter than his past, in which he had only been able to accumulate $60,000 in earnings before today's appearance. Under a superb ride by Maurice Philipperon, the colt carried 132 pounds to the winner's circle, where his entourage collected more than $140,000. The colt is trained by Jack Cunnington jr. and owned by J. Marx.



THE RACE IS OVER—Foolish Pleasure runs all alone on the Belmont Park track as Ruffian, in the background, has pulled up. The filly suffered a broken leg during the match race and had to be destroyed.



Associated Press

The Yankees' Roy White robs the Orioles' Bobby Grich of a home run with this leaping grab in leftfield

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Carew, Minn.	76	291	50	104	.370
Harrelson, Texas	73	257	48	87	.339
Munson, N.Y.	77	294	43	96	.327
Yastrzemski, Bost.	73	262	54	85	.324
Washington, Oak.	80	317	47	100	.315
Blair, Minn.	68	220	34	69	.314
McRae, K.C.	70	269	38	75	.307
Scott, Mil.	55	215	30	67	.307
Jenc, Chi.	76	291	30	87	.299
Rojas, Chi.	75	274	31	82	.299

RUNS—Lynn, Bost., 81; Yastrzemski, Bost., 81; Hendrick, Cle., 81; Carew, Minn., 80; White, N.Y., 80.

RUNS BATTED IN — Horton, Det., 87; Lynn, Bost., 86; Scott, Mil., 67; Rojas, Balt., 65; Munson, N.Y., 64.

HITS—Carew, Minn., 106; Washington, Oak., 100; Munson, N.Y., 96; McRae, K.C., 95; Brett, K.C., 91.

DOUBLES—McRae, K.C., 21; Chalmers, 20; Rudi, Oak., 19; Lynn, Bost., 18; Yastrzemski, Bost., 18.

TRIPLES — Otis, Chi., 9; Rivers, Cal., 7; Lefebvre, Det.; 6; Rudi, Oak., 5; Lynn, Bost., 4; Remy, Cal., 4; Brett, K.C., 4.

HOME RUNS—Bonds, N.Y., 19; Jackson, Oak., 18; Hendrick, Cle., 16; Horton, Det., 16; Mayberry, K.C., 16; Burroughs, Texas, 15.

STOLEN BASES — Rivers, Cal., 46; Washington, Oak., 31; Otis, K.C., 28; Lefebvre, Det., 27; Remy, Cal., 21; Cash, K.C., 21; North, Oak., 21.

PITCHING (8 decisions) — Knapp, Bost., 12-4, .750, 3.15; Palmer, Balt., 15-5, .750, 1.91; Fuzmanovic, K.C., 9-4, .692, 3.56; Blue, Oak., 12-5, .667, 2.10; Odom, Det., 10-5, .667, 3.31; Bird, Cal., 6-3, .667, 3.44; Morgan, Texas, 8-4, .667, 2.86; Busby, K.C., 11-6, .647, 3.62.

STRIKEOUTS — Ryan, Cal., 127; Wynn, Chi., 123; Blue, Oak., 118; Coleman, Texas, 109; Blyleven, Minn., 104.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Morgan, Cin.	77	270	58	96	.356
Hebner, Phila.	75	262	42	106	.351
Cash, Phila.	81	350	61	117	.334
Cedeno, Hous.	57	246	32	82	.333
Wilson, Houst.	73	291	37	95	.326
Stargell, Pitts.	70	253	29	82	.324
Oliver, Pitts.	69	254	40	82	.323
Garr, Atla.	85	339	46	115	.320
Tiefy, Cin.	68	222	49	71	.320
Shea, S.F.	64	238	23	76	.319

RUNS—Lopes, L.A., 81; Cash, Phila., 61; Morgan, Cin., 58; Rose, Cin., 56; Cedeno, Houst., 54.

RUNS BATTED IN—Luzinski, Phil., 72; Bench, Cin., 68; Morgan, Cin., 58; Wilson, Houst., 57; Staub, N.Y., 55.

HITS—Cash, Phil., 117; Garvey, L.A., 116; Rose, Cin., 110; Madlock, Chi., 98; Morgan, Cin., 96.

DOUBLES — Bench, Cin., 25; Rose, Cin., 23; Grubb, S.D., 22; Cash, Phila., Cedeno, Houst., 21.

TRIPLES — Kessinger, Chi., 8; Gross, Chi., 7; Metzger, Houst., 7; Bowa, Phila., 6; Oliver, Pitts., 6; Parker, Cin., 6; Garr, Atlanta, 6.

HOME RUNS — Luzinski, Phil., 22; Johnstone, Cin., 17; Parker, Pitts., 16; Knight, Phil., 14; Stargell, Pitts., 14; Cey, Chi., 14.

STOLEN BASES—Morgan, Cin., 37; Cash, Phil., 34; Lopes, L.A., 33; Cedeno, Houst., 32; Garr, L.A., 32; Madlock, Chi., 19; Kingman, Chi., 19.

PITCHING (8 decisions)—Billingham, Cin., 10-3, .769, 3.67; Seaver, N.Y., 12-4, .750, 2.51; Gullett, Cin., 8-3, .750, 2.09; Richard, L.A., 15-6, .706, 2.08; Messersmith, L.A., 11-5, .688, 1.77; Stone, Phil., 11-6, .647, 2.82; Kirby, Cin., 8-2, .640; Richard, Houst., 6-3, .667.

STRIKEOUTS — Messersmith, L.A., 120; Seaver, N.Y., 120; Sutton, L.A., 102; Roarke, Cin., 98; Bonham, Chi.,

Oakland Shows Fatigue As It Loses a Shutout

OAKLAND, Calif., July 7 (UPI).—It's that time in the season, when even a good baseball team like the Oakland A's starts to drag, mostly because of a schedule that leaves the players few days off.

"No question, we don't have that old spark," said Vida Blue yesterday after the California Angels beat the A's for the second straight day, 2-0. "We were lackadaisical, I guess that's the right word."

Manager Dick Williams of the Angels, delighted after his club won its fifth shutout this season over Oakland, almost duplicated Blue's comment, especially about yesterday's game.

"Both sides played less than inspired baseball," Williams said.

The A's, though, are in a position where they can afford an occasional loss. They lead the American League West by five games.

"We kind of beat ourselves," said Blue, who went the distance on a five-hitter and struck out eight. "I'm not mad at anyone. It's just that time of the year where a lot of guys are looking forward to the all-star break for a few days off."

Dick Lange, pressed into service as a starter because of problems with other pitchers, went the first 6 1-3 innings to gain the victory for the Angels, who are last in the American League West and 13 games behind the A's.

Tigers 7, Brewers 5
Tigers 11, Brewers 2

At Detroit, Aurelio Rodriguez, Ben Oglivie and Dan Meyer hit home runs in the second inning and Lerrin Lagrow fired a six-hitter as the Tigers scored an 11-3 victory over Milwaukee and a sweep of their doubleheader. Detroit reached rookie Tom Hausman for three runs in the first inning of the opener with the help of two errors and a balk, and held off the Brewers, 7-5. It was Mickey Lolich's 10th triumph.

The victories extended the Tigers' winning streak to five games and completed a four-game sweep of the Brewers.

The Tigers got to Pete Broberg for four runs in the first inning of the second game, two on a single by Tom Veryzer, one on a single by Jack Pierce and another on a double by John Wockenfuss.

Rangers 4, Twins 2
Rangers 7, Twins 0

At Bloomington, Minn., Gaylord Perry, with the aid of homers by Jim Fregosi and Toby Harrah, won his first game for Texas as he pitched the Rangers to a 7-0 triumph over Minnesota for a sweep of their doubleheader.

A two-run homer by Harrah and the combined six-hit pitching of Clyde Wright, Stan Thomas and Jim Umbarger paced the Rangers to a 4-2 victory in the opener.

Perry, unperturbed by a spitball charge levied against him by plate umpire Dave Phillips in the third inning, allowed only seven hits and struck out nine to win for the first time since May 27. He had lost his first four decisions for the Rangers since being acquired in a trade from Cleveland on June 13. Perry's eight strikeouts gave him a career total of 2,402, which moved him ahead of Sandy Koufax and into 12th place on the all-time strikeout list.

Monday

Pirates Defeat Cubs as Oliver Hits Home Run

CHICAGO, July 7 (UPI).—Al Oliver's three-run homer in the ninth inning and the combined five-hit shutout pitching of three Pirate hurlers carried Pittsburgh to a 5-0 victory today over the Chicago Cubs.

With one out in the ninth, Mario Mendoza walked and pitcher Dave Giusti sacrificed. Rennie Stennett then singled for one run and starter Rick Reuschel, now 5-10, was relieved by Ken Frailing after complaining of a blister on his pitching hand. Richie Hebner followed with a walk and Oliver hit the first pitch for his ninth homer of the year.

Manny Sanguillen's fourth-inning single scored Willie Stargell with Pittsburgh's first run of the game to give southpaw Ken Brett his fifth victory of the season.

Brett, who has not lost to the Cubs since September, 1973, just returned from the disabled list and tired after seven innings. Relievers Ramon Hernandez and Giusti finished up.

Chicago got the first two men on in the second off Brett, but a double play and a fly ball erased the threat. The Cubs loaded the bases in the third on a single by Reuschel, an error by Brett on Don Kessinger's ground ball and a walk to Jerry Morales. But Andy Thornton flied deep to Al Oliver, ending the threat.

Gimondi Stage Winner As Merckx Holds Lead

PAU, France, July 7 (Reuters).—Italian Felice Gimondi, winner of the Tour de France in 1965, today won the first gruelling mountain stage of the bicycling classic but Belgian Eddy Merckx retained the overall lead.

Gimondi won the 10th stage with a fine attacking sprint as he entered the velodrome here. He beat compatriot Roberto Poggiali by two seconds. Next came Frenchman Jean-Pierre Danguillaume; Mercks finished eighth and leads the tour by 1 minute 39 seconds.

Red Sox Buy Hurler

CLEVELAND, July 7 (UPI).—The Boston Red Sox Friday purchased right-handed pitcher James Willoughby from the St. Louis Cardinals.

Golf and Course in Scotland Prove Durability

CARNOUSTIE, Scotland, July 7 (UPI).—Their kilts aruffle, some wise old parliamentarians back in the 15th century decided golf was effete and unprofitable. So they banned it.

That the game came through the crisis is no better illustrated than in the 150-man field that attacks this rugged 7,065-yard, par-72 seaside layout starting Wednesday in search of $165,000 in prize money in the 104th and richest edition of golf's oldest major championship, the British Open.

Millionaire Jack Nicklaus, seeking his third British Open crown in 14 successive tries and the 16th major championship of his career, will go off as the favorite over defending champion Gary Player, who is pursuing his fourth British victory and second at Carnoustie. Player won the crown in 1968 when the tournament was last held here.

Aging Arnold Palmer, the game's first million-dollar winner and a sentimental choice of a fiercely loyal local "army," and young Johnny Miller add notes of nostalgia and glamour to a tournament which retains its ranking among the world's Big Four thanks to the annual transatlantic crossing of the superstars of the U.S. tour.

Palmer, who won back-to-back Opens in 1961-62, saved the tournament from becoming a non-event because he was able to persuade the other leading U.S. pros to make the trip to Britain, even though the prize money did not really make the journey worthwhile. This year's top prize is modest by American standards, $16,500.

Lee Trevino, fit following last weekend's brush with a lightning bolt in Chicago, will be here. He won in 1971-72, stopping Nicklaus's bid for a grand slam in 1972 when Jack arrived at nearby Muirfield with the first two legs—the Masters and U.S. Open—safely tucked away. Tom Weiskopf, the 1973 champion, also has a big following.

The winner, who'll be crowned Saturday after having weathered North Sea gales, a rough as tough as nails, greens bumpy as a lassie's knee, a watery grave known as Barry Burn and perhaps the three most maniacal finishing holes anywhere, may indeed sympathize with those bonny Scots who preferred archery for their machismo and meat.

For aside from a suitcase full of sweaters and rain gear, he's going to need drives long and true to cut through the blustery, ever-changing wind and put himself in position to assault elevated greens requiring the touch of a master painter.

It won't be easy. Anything can happen at Carnoustie, regarded as the toughest of any of a series of British Open courses renowned for their ability to wreak havoc.

Hard by Scotland's northeast coast, it ranks as one of those gnarled, scrubby "links" that many with a certain amount of hand-rubbing, perverse glee, reckon to be a better test than the likes of those lush courses carved out of suburban American forests.

Take Barry Burn, for example, a water ditch that expands to 25 feet wide at some points. It slithers across Carnoustie at just enough of the right places to send the strongest of men home babbling. It first appears on the first hole, 75 yards out—not an immediate threat but serving notice that it is there and will be there long after this field is packed off.

The first nine has but one par 3 and one par 5, but features at least four holes with out-of-bounds trouble on the left for the player with a little too much right hand.

Then, at 10, the Burn runs dead in front of the green on the 453-yard, par 4, making a long drive essential if the green is to be reached in two.

But it is on the final two holes, after the 235-yard, par-3 16th—a nightmare if the wind is in your face—that Barry Burn figures to play a role in deciding who is going to win this championship.

Seventeen, a 454-yard par 4, ranks as one of the most famous holes in golf. The Burn loops toward the tee from the right, back across the fairway to form the so-called "island," just the right distance away to catch the big hitters.

Survive the drive and face a hard-to-hold green surrounded by sand traps that appear to be as deep as a cyclone cellar.

And if that isn't enough, on the 448-yard, par-4 18th, the watery serpent pushes across the fairway halfway out, runs down the left side and then back across the front of the green. Fairway bunkers lurk on the right.

The second shot needs not only to carry the Burn but also hold tight to a green with an out-of-bounds fence on the left and a pretty but disastrous flower garden in the back. The spectators' stands are on the player's right.

Without the wind, it would be difficult enough. But if there is one thing almost as certain as sunrise, it's wind at Carnoustie.

Connors Reportedly Was an Injured Player

LONDON, July 7 (AP).—Defeated Wimbledon finalist Jimmy Connors was injured in his opening match of the championships, but played on for two weeks in pain, his manager said today.

Connors left here for a flight to Los Angeles, and his manager, Bill Riordan, said the 22-year-old left-hander may be out from six to eight weeks with an injury to his right leg.

"The doctor had a look at Jimmy last night and said he was amazed he was able to walk, let alone play tennis," said Riordan.

"He called it tenosynovitis—something about torn ligaments in his right shin area. Jimmy didn't want to let on he was hurt so when a couple of reporters saw him limping at times he told them he hit his leg with his racquet," Riordan said.

Connors damaged the leg at the start of the two-week tournament when playing Britain's John Lloyd, Riordan said. But he went on to play great tennis, not dropping a set until he was beaten in the final by Arthur Ashe, 6-1, 6-1, 5-7, 6-4.

"Jimmy didn't want anybody to know because it might sound as if he were making excuses," said Riordan.

Connors had planned to take four to six weeks off anyway after Wimbledon. He said one of his plans was to make some pop records with Paul Anka to see if he might make a new career as a pop star.

During the Wimbledon championships, Connors and his former fiancée, Chris Evert, let it be known that they were no longer sweethearts. Connors was seen accompanying British actress Susan George.

Different Story

PITTSBURGH, July 7 (UPI).—Arthur Ashe, in his first U.S. appearance since his Wimbledon triumph, said today the final Saturday was not "a grudge match" with Jimmy Connors, who has filed a multi-million-dollar lawsuit against him.

"Personally, I like Jimmy. He's basically a nice guy," said Ashe, who was appearing here for a department store promotion. "It was not a grudge match Saturday. Grudge conjures up something like vendetta.

"I think the lawsuit was his manager's doing. Twenty-two-year-olds don't go around suing people. He's being handled like a prize fighter."

Multi-million-dollar law suits are in litigation between Connors and Ashe, based on Connors's charges of restraint of trade and libel.

"Would I play with Jimmy Connors in the Davis Cup?" Ashe asked. "Sure I'd play with him. I wanted to last year. After all, he was the best player in the world then."

Hockey Fight to Be Decided in Law Court

MINNEAPOLIS, July 7 (AP).—Former Boston Bruins hockey player Dave Forbes goes on trial today in a case marking the first time in the United States that a professional athlete has been prosecuted on criminal charges for his actions during a game.

Forbes was indicted by a Hennepin County Grand Jury for aggravated assault with a dangerous weapon—his hockey stick. He pleaded innocent at a court appearance Jan. 24.

The indictment stemmed from Forbes's alleged attack on Henry Boucha, then with the Minnesota North Stars, during a National Hockey League game Jan. 4 in Bloomington, Minn.

Boucha and Forbes tangled during the game and, witnesses said, exchanged words while they sat out penalties. When they returned to the ice, Boucha reportedly was struck in the face with Forbes's stick.

Boucha, who required 30 stitches to close a wound near his eye and then suffered double vision, didn't return to the ice until late in the season. Boucha, 24, has since jumped to the Minnesota Fighting Saints of the World Hockey Association.

Forbes, 26, was suspended without pay for 10 games by NHL commissioner Clarence Campbell. Campbell said the suspension cost Forbes $6,500.

Forbes's attorney, Ron Meshbesher, says the case does not belong in the courts.

"In the first place, it was not the intent of the legislature that this statute on aggravated assault cover injuries that occur during athletic contests. And secondly, Forbes had no criminal intent," he said.

"This trial could have tremendous repercussions in the sports world. If Forbes is convicted, it would mean platoons of police would have to be posted at every basketball game, football game, hockey game, wrestling match to make sure no criminal offense is committed."

The aggravated assault charge carries a penalty of up to five years in jail and a $5,000 fine. Because a hockey stick is considered a dangerous weapon, the statute calls for a mandatory three-year minimum sentence upon conviction. But Meshbesher and Hennepin County attorney Gary Flakne agree that, either by plea bargaining or judicial discretion, Forbes could be placed on probation if convicted.

The possibility of a conditional jail sentence, a common occurrence for a first offender, raises an important issue.

A judge could delay imposition of a jail sentence on condition that the player not get involved in a similar incident for a certain length of time. But similar conduct—fights—is part of hockey.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	47	37	.559	—
New York	42	38	.525	3
Milwaukee	43	39	.524	3
Baltimore	36	41	.481	6 1/2
Cleveland	37	43	.463	8
Detroit	33	46	.418	11 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Oakland	50	31	.617	—
Kansas City	45	36	.556	5
Texas	40	43	.482	11
Chicago	38	41	.481	11
California	38	46	.450	13
Minnesota	37	44	.457	13

Sunday's Results

California 2, Oakland 0.
Chicago 9, Kansas City 3.
Texas 4, Minnesota 2 (1st).
Texas 7, Minnesota 0 (2nd).
Boston 5, Cleveland 2 (1st).
Cleveland 11, Boston 10 (2nd).
Detroit 7, Milwaukee 5 (1st).
Detroit 11, Milwaukee 2 (2nd).
New York 6, Baltimore 1.

Monday's Games

Texas at New York, n.
Chicago at Detroit, n.
Minnesota at Boston, n.
Cleveland at Oakland, n.
Milwaukee at Kansas City, n.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Pittsburgh	49	31	.613	—
Philadelphia	47	36	.566	3 1/2
New York	40	38	.513	8
St. Louis	38	42	.475	11
Chicago	39	44	.470	11 1/2
Montreal	34	42	.447	13

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Cincinnati	54	29	.651	—
Los Angeles	47	36	.566	8
San Francisco	38	47	.447	18 1/2
San Diego	38	45	.458	16
Atlanta	36	45	.444	17
Houston	29	57	.337	26 1/2

(Monday game not included.)

Sunday's Results

Houston 6, Atlanta 2.
Montreal 4, St. Louis 3.
Cincinnati 12, San Diego 2.
Philadelphia 8, New York 6.
Los Angeles 5, San Francisco 1.
Pittsburgh 18, Chicago 12.

Monday's Games

Pittsburgh 5, Chicago 0.
New York at Atlanta, n.
Montreal at Houston, n.
San Francisco at St. Louis, n.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati, n.

Puerto Rican Wins World Fight Title

MITO, Japan, July 7 (UPI).—Challenger Alfredo Escalera of Puerto Rico scored a major upset Saturday night by knocking out World Boxing Council junior-lightweight champion Kuniaki Shibata of Japan in the second round of their scheduled 15-round title fight.

Escalera, 22, the WBC No. 9 junior-lightweight contender, in his first shot at a world title, stunned a partisan crowd of 12,000 at the Kasamatsu Gymnasium by knocking out Shibata, 2-8, at 2:56 of the second round.

LONDON THEATER

TOMMY STEELE
IN LONDON'S MOST BEAUTIFUL MUSICAL
HANS ANDERSEN
LONDON PALLADIUM

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First Game)

Boston	010 001 000	2	8 2
Cleveland	000 210 000	3	8 1

Lee, Drago (6) and Fisk; Bibby, Buskey (7) and Ellis. W—Lee (10-6). L—Bibby (3-9). HR—Carty (5th).

(Second Game)

Boston	030 001 020	10	12 0
Cleveland	022 041 20x	11	14 3

Cleveland, Willoughby (5), Segui (7), Moret (8), Drago (8) and Montgomery; Brown, Beene (2), Buskey (7), Laroche (8) and Sudakis. W—Beene (1-0). L—Cleveland (4-6). HR—Hendrick (16th), Gamble (4th), Burleson (3d), Powell (13th).

Baltimore	100 000 000	1	7 0
New York	001 001 01x	3	10 0

Cuellar (6-8) and Hendricks; Dobson (6-7) and Munson. HR—Singleton (7th).

(First Game)

Milwaukee	001 010 010	3	5 12 4
Detroit	310 200 01x	7	10 2

Hausman, Sprague (1) and Moore; Lolich, Hiller (9) and Freehan. W—Lolich (10-5). L—Hausman (2-2). HR—LeFlore (6th).

(Second Game)

Milwaukee	100 000 100	2	6 1
Detroit	412 100 03x	11	16 1

Broberg, Champion (2), Hausman (2) and Porter; Lagrow (5-8) and Wockenfuss. L—Broberg (9-6). HR—Scott (15th), A. Rodriguez (8th), Oglivie (2d), Meyer (5th).

(First Game)

Texas	021 000 100	4	7 0
Minnesota	011 000 000	2	6 1

Wright, Thomas (8), Umbarger (8) and Sundberg; Blyleven (6-4) and Borgmann. W—Wright (11-8). HR—Harrah (8th), Oliva (17th), Carew (10th).

(Second Game)

Texas	000 001 200	3	12 2
Minnesota	000 000 000	0	7 2

Perry (7-12) and Sundberg; Wiley, Barrau (2), Albury (8) and Roof. L—Wiley (1-1). HR—Harrah (9th), Fregosi (2d).

California	010 100 000	2	5 1
Oakland	000 000 000	0	6 3

Lange, Hassler (6), Kirkwood (6) and Alletta; Rodriguez (6), Blue (12-6) and Fosse, Tenace (7). W—Lange (3-1). HR—Chicago (4th).

Chicago	010 200 300	6	12 0
Kansas City	001 200 000	3	8 1

Osteen (4-6) and Varney; Patrin, Mingori (2), McDaniel (7), Bird (9) and Heintz. L—Patrin (6-5). HR—Mayberry (16th).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh	211 225 230	18	26 1
Chicago	201 411 30x	12	18 0

Demery, Tekulve (5), Giusti (6), Hernandez (7) and Sanguillen; Bonham, Frailing (4), Solomon (6), Schlatter (6), Knowles (8) and Rosler. W—Hernandez (3-2). L—Frailing (5-5). HR—Morales (7th), Stennett (5th), Mooney (7th), Robertson (2d), Stargell (14th), Parker (15th).

Montreal	000 000 130	4	12 1
St. Louis	001 000 20x	3	7 1

Scherman, Taylor (7), Demole (7) and Foote, Carter (8); McGlothen, Garman (8) and Simmons. W—Demole (3-2). L—McGlothen (10-6). HR—Parrish (5th), Jorgensen (17th).

Houston	000 020 201	6	11 0
Atlanta	000 200 000	2	7 0

Richard, Cosgrove (7), Crawford (8) and Johnson, Niekro, Sosa (7), Beard (9) and Pocoroba. W—Richard (8-3). L—Niekro (8-5). HR—Richard (1-1).

New York	000 031 002	6	10 0
Philadelphia	012 020 03x	8	11 1

Matlack, Baldwin (6) and Stearns; Twitchell, Garber (8) and Boone. W—Twitchell (5-9). L—Matlack (10-8). HR—Allen (14th), Staub (7th), Phillips (1st).

Cincinnati	230 205 000	12	16 2
San Diego	001 001 000	2	7 2

Kirby, Borbon (6) and Plummer, McIntosh, Freisleben (1), Polkers (2), Spillner (2), Tomlin (6), Greif (6), Fritsche (8) and Handley. W—Kirby (10-5). L—McIntosh (6-7).

San Francisco	000 000 001	1	3 0
Los Angeles	400 000 01x	5	9 1

Bradley, Williams (6) and Hill; Rau (8-7) and Yeager. L—Bradley (1-2). HR—Buckner (16th).



Art Buchwald

The Shark Caper

WASHINGTON. — The great white shark swam back and forth in the Reflecting Pool in front of the Lincoln Memorial. A Democratic congressman was skinny-dipping in the pool with his girl friend after a hard day's work. Suddenly the shark's eyes spotted the body in the water and attacked. His huge jaws clamped the torso of the congressman who screamed once before disappearing into the depths of the pool as a pinkish red circle of blood rose to the top.

Buchwald

The frightened girl ran to a park policeman. "A shark in the Reflecting Pool just ate a Democratic congressman."

The park policeman wrote all the information down and at the end of his shift reported it to his superiors. The next morning his superior turned in a report to the Department of the Interior. Three days later the report landed on the desk of the secretary of the interior, who thought he'd better make a report to the White House.

* * *

The President learned about it the following morning.

He called a meeting of the National Security Council.

"What should we do?" the President asked.

"We ought to close the Reflecting Pool," someone suggested.

"But this is the height of the tourist season," the President said. "If word gets out about the shark, no one will come to Washington."

"Yet if we don't act and another Democratic congressman gets killed by the shark, they might accuse us of a cover-up," an aide pointed out.

"I think the first thing to do is to find out how the shark got there. Does anyone know if the CIA put a shark in the Reflecting Pool?" the President asked.

* * *

The director of the CIA replied. "If they did, it was without my permission. I'll call the shark division to make sure."

The director came back in a few moments. "They say it wasn't them. And they don't think it was Howard Hughes."

"The Soviets wouldn't put a shark in the Reflecting Pool, would they?" the President asked.

"Not while the SALT talks are going on," the secretary of state said.

"Sir," the aide said, "it's our responsibility to alert Congress that there is a shark in the Reflecting Pool, even if it means closing down Washington."

"Maybe the shark will swim away," the President said hopefully. "To Virginia."

"We're taking a terrible chance. We have to warn Congress that they can't go skinny-dipping in the Reflecting Pool."

* * *

"I don't see why," the President said. "They haven't passed one bill I've asked them to. I don't owe them anything."

"But as President it's your job to alert the country when a shark is in its territorial waters," the aide argued.

"I think we should give it another week or two," the President said. "If the shark eats another congressman, I'll close down the pool."

"That will be too late. The Democrats will charge you with being soft on sharks in 1976. You've got to take some kind of action now."

"Oh, all right. Nelson, how about setting up a National Shark Commission to investigate any illegal domestic acts by sharks in the United States? I want a full report in six months. And this time, Nelson, let me announce the results for a change."

"Yes, sir, Mr. President."

"Well, that should take care of the matter," the President said. "And let's keep this quiet. We don't want to spoil summer for Congress."

U.S. Publishers Sign Agreement With Moscow

MOSCOW, July 7 (Reuters).—Russian science fiction will be published in the United States under an agreement signed here today between Macmillan, the New York publishers, and the Soviet copyright agency VAAP.

After signing the agreement with Boris Pankin, board chairman of VAAP, Macmillan chairman Raymond Hagel said that his firm planned to publish a minimum of between 10 and 12 Soviet science fiction titles a year.

A Macmillan representative said more than 40 works were being considered. However, he declined to name them and said no final choice had yet been made.

Mr. Pankin and Mr. Hagel also signed today a 10-year agreement under which Macmillan and its affiliates will be allowed to publish contemporary Soviet music.



Willie Russell, right, of Newan, Ga., talks to a helper on a well-digging project in a village in Niger.

Associated Press.

Real World In Africa for U.S. Black

By Hugh A. Mulligan

NIAMEY, Niger (AP).—"The real world," Willie Russell said, "is out there in the village where you're needed. You got a reason to get up in the morning." He gestured toward the Sahel, the fringe of the Sahara, where for the last two years, as a Peace Corps volunteer, he has hunted water for the still suffering survivors of West Africa's seven-year drought.

"It's the people and the world they make for themselves," Russell, 26, an American black from Newan, Ga., said, sitting on a hotel terrace in Niger's pleasant, riverfront capital, but letting his thoughts drift to a mud and straw village 70 miles north in the parched savannas. "The way they laugh at trouble and help each other out. Even in the worst days, I'd fall asleep at night listening to the big calibash drums beating for a holiday or a baptism."

He spoke of simple pleasures: "The expression on the people's faces when you hit water, 150 feet down, and they pass around that first sip. The food, man—it takes some getting used to, but there isn't anything like it in the States. And Sunday nights after the big market when the people all get together to sing and dance and visit all around, and maybe there's a wrestling match between two villages . . .

"Not too many big things, but I love it. These people taught me a hell of a lot about living."

What He Found

Russell had come to town, six miles over dirt roads, to pick up a load of cement for casing a new well and to talk with a reporter about what an American black finds in Africa.

"I was scared when I got here," Russell said. "Of the people, not the animals. Hell, I've only seen two snakes since I've been here. They went one way and I went the other. But quick. And the only crocodile I ever saw is in the museum here.

"I was afraid I couldn't relate to the people. I was two years in India and hated everything about it. Africa's different. There are times I think I could spend the rest of my life here, but I know, no matter how long I stay, I'll always be an American. No changing that."

Russell paused to listen to a night chorus of frogs strike up on the Niger's grassy banks as an enormous sunset spread out across the sky and caught a camel caravan coming over the John F. Kennedy Bridge in silhouette.

"The frogs are always first to make the scene when you hit a well," he laughed. "Don't know how they get the word. Then the village chief shows up with a couple of scrawny necked chickens and maybe a bottle of palm wine."

Russell learned Djerma, a tribal language in central Niger, in a few months: "It's easy. The verbs never change." Now he often goes for days without speaking a word of English.

"People passing through the village," he said, "often take me for a Ghanaian, because of my facial structure, I guess. They immediately start talking in the Hausa language. They don't much take me for a *borio bi*—an Afro-American."

He doesn't wear the ba-boo, the long flowing African tunic, but he likes native-style embroidered shirts with wide, draw-string collars. "Cool for this weather and easy to find in the market."

Russell's house in Oulam, the village where he is now showing the people how to find water, doesn't have electricity, so he goes to bed early, around 9, and reads magazines from the United States by lantern light. Most days, he's up at 6, "with the giraffes and hippos," trying to get as much of the hole dug as the climbing sun and rising humidity will allow. The projects he directs are all self-help, so everyone from the chief on down lends a hand.

His diet consists of spicy soups, yams, millet cooked in tangy sauces. "I learned to eat African when the cook just messed up American dishes and kissed butter and ham good-bye long ago," Russell said, covering a U.S.-style charcoal steak with a blizzard of ground African black pepper. "I used to weigh 180 pounds. Now I'm down to 150. I keep writing my mother that I've never been healthier."

What Russell likes most about Africa is the respect and affection shown for old people. "My grandparents taught me to respect my elders. Grandpa was a sharecropper back in Georgia, and that's how he brought me up. Love, he always said, was a lifetime deal, not the garbage you see in the movies."

What Russell misses most are Sunday mornings back home, church services and hymn singing in a clapboard Methodist church.

"These people here," he pointed toward the mosque, "got their religion and I got mine. When I'm riding in a bush taxi, with the chickens and the goats and all those children, I just sit tight and everyone piles out to pray."

He misses baseball, too, and thinks often of afternoons spent playing second base for Columbus Tech in Atlanta. He might have tried the pros, but for a knee injury. Was he that good? "Never seen better," Russell laughed.

Early in his love affair with Africa, Russell dreamed of buying his own camel "and cutting around like a real desert dude." Now he is possessed by an even more compelling dream. He wants to bring his mother, Edna Russell, to Africa for a visit. Maybe even to stay.

Domestic Work

"I think a lot about it, and all the good things she's done for me in her life," he said. "Mom does domestic work in Lookout Mountain, Tenn., working in other people's homes. She'd love it here. It would be a big cultural shock at first, like it was for me, but when she saw the work I'm doing, and the love I have for the people, I just know they're going to love her, too.

"I wrote her how the whole village stayed up all night to listen to the Ali-Foreman fight. Seven thousand people gathered around one radio in the marketplace. I tell her to come out and join the real world."

Mrs. Russell just sends him a can of his favorite pipe tobacco and tells him to come home to the United States. "Maybe I will," Russell mused, "But she ought to come see it before it's too late."

Russell knows that the Africa he loves already has begun to vanish. The oil boom in neighboring Nigeria is bringing electrical power to the bush villages and replacing the camels and donkeys with trucks and motorbikes. The twilight glow of the cooking fires, scenting the woodlands with West Africa's spicy herbal perfumes, is fading fast in the advance of the kerosene stove.

"How can I weep for an underdeveloped country that's starting to develop? That's why I came here, isn't it?"

PEOPLE: *Robert Welch: Hunting Reds Better Than Ever*

The 76-year-old founder and president of the John Birch Society said Sunday that he was more encouraged than ever about stopping the spread of Communism. "It is easier today to convince the American people that a conspiracy does exist," **Robert Welch** said in Colorado Springs, Colo. "In the past when we tried to tell the public we were scared to death, the public admonished us with assurances that the CIA and the Constitution would look after us. But Watergate, Vietnam and other crises have made exposing conspiracy a lot easier." Welch said that the conspiracy dated back to May, 1776, and has included such leaders as **Napoleon**. He said that present U.S. leaders involved with the conspiracy were Vice-President **Nelson Rockefeller**, **Henry Cabot Lodge** and **Henry Ford II**. Asked whether **President Ford** was part of the Communist plot, he replied: "Nobody thinks Ford amounts to anything. Ford couldn't get a drink of water unless Nelson Rockefeller told him he could."



Empress Farah
. . . in Minnesota

* * *

A libel suit brought by **James Roosevelt**, eldest son of the late **Franklin D. Roosevelt**, against the Sunday Telegraph of London, was rejected Monday. In addition, Roosevelt, 67, was directed to pay court costs of the six-day trial which may amount to £20,000. The suit involved a story published by the newspaper in 1971 on the Swiss-based investment fund, Investors Overseas Service, and its former director **Bernie Cornfeld**.

* * *

Empress Farah of Iran arrived in Rochester, Minn., Sunday under tight security. She is there to begin a two-day tour of Mayo Clinic facilities and the pediatrics units of two hospitals. A spokesman said that she also planned to seek help in establishing a pediatrics hospital in Iran. And if time permits, the Empress would like to undergo a routine physical at the clinic to learn more about patient care there.

* * *

DELAYED ACTION: Almost *57 years ago Pfc. William Barry* earned a silver star for heroism in France during World War I. Something went wrong with the wheels of government and Barry, now 82, didn't receive the award until Monday. Rep. **James Jeffords**, R-Vt., presented the medal to Barry at a nursing home. The citation he received was approved by President **Woodrow Wilson**.

* * *

A high school dropout has been traveling around the United States for the past couple of years posing as Russian hockey star **Vladislav Tretiak**, United Press International reports. "I never felt comfortable introducing myself to other people," **Richard Tardiff**, who turned [illegible] last week, said in Detroit. "As soon as I introduced myself as Vladislav Tretiak to some fellows sitting next to me in a bar, they all began listening to me. Suddenly, I was interesting and important." Tardiff's pose was discovered recently when the Detroit News reported that several Detroit area residents had been tricked by a young man pretending to be the goaltender from the Soviet Union. A few days later, Tardiff went to the newspaper office and, complete with Russian accent, told his story. "It's been fun being somebody else, but it has kept me from becoming a person myself. I think maybe it's time that I found out who I actually am." Tardiff said that he had a hard time adjusting to ordinary life working at such jobs as dishwasher and stock boy and that he invented the new image for himself.

* * *

Keith Richards of the Rolling Stones was stopped by police in Fordyce, Ark., Saturday and charged with reckless driving and carrying a concealed weapon—a knife. Richards, accompanied by fellow musician **Ron Wood** and two other people, waited in City Hall for [illegible] hours until their lawyer, [illegible] **Carter**, chartered a plane from Memphis and joined them. Carter said that $162.75 was paid for both charges. He added that the traffic violation would not be contested but the concealed weapon charge may be.

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